The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2083. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

NEWS DIRECT FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

THE PEACE RUMORS PARTIALLY CONFIRMED.

MORMON EXODUS FROM THE VALLEY

Preparations for the Reception of Governor Cumming in the City.

Brigham still Rebellious, but the People Disposed to Yield.

COL. KANE AND HIS NEGOTIATIONS.

From our Own Correspondent.

Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, }
Friday, April 9, 1858. }

We were very much surprised and gratified this afternoon by the arrival in our midst of Abel Gilbert, Esq., of the established firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, late merchants in Salt Lake City, from California, by way of Salt Lake City.

During a short interview which we have had with him, we have obtained the following particulars: He left San Francisco, California, on the 9th day of March, and arrived at Salt Lake City on the evening of the 2d day of April. In his passage through the Mormon settlements, he was kindly received and entertained. *The people were all preparing to leave the Valley.* On his way up to the City, he found the road lined with families moving South, among whom, near Provo City, *he met Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball with their families.* Brigham himself, however, subsequently returned to the City, arriving there the evening following Mr. G.'s arrival. He also passed a large number of wagons going up from the Southern settlements to assist the brethren residing in the Northern settlements to move.

The current report was that they *were all to move to the White Mountains* in the southwestern part of the Territory on the western side of the Great Desert. The women and children were to move immediately, whilst all the fighting-men *were to remain as a rear guard.* The families were starting at the rate of from two to three hundred wagons a day.

The mass of the people, however, are not favorable to this movement, although they are preparing to participate in it, and are earnestly wishing that the army may enter the Valley before they start. They are beginning to open their eyes somewhat to the deception which has been practiced upon them, finding that instead of the Lord fighting for them, as Brigham preached last Fall, and destroying their enemies by cold and starvation, and the Indians becoming a battle-axe in their hands to overcome all adversaries, they now see that our army has passed the Winter more comfortably than they have, that the Indians are nearly all against them, and they have the fact staring them in the face that they are to be surrounded on every side and forced to surrender.

And yet, so closely are they bound together, so completely are their habits of implicit obedience and subjection to their leaders, that they dare not take the least step, or make the least effort, towards throwing off, themselves, the yoke of oppression which goads them. They simply rest content in the hope and desire that the United States army will yet arrive in time to relieve them.

They have not planted any crops of importance this Spring, and have not, as is usual at this season, commenced making and planting their gardens, but instead, are packing up and boxing up the provisions which they have on hand, and which they estimate to be more than one year's supply in wheat and flour.

The foundations of the Temple have been carefully covered up and protected.

The Sunday before Mr. Gilbert's arrival, Brigham preached a most abusive and treasonable sermon against the President and the United States Government. This sermon *had not been published in the Deseret News*, but was printed in a pamphlet form and distributed throughout the settlements.

On his way up, Mr. Gilbert passed and visited the scene of the massacre of the California emigrants last Fall. He says the ground is strewn with human skulls and bones of all sizes, whilst the place was covered in every direction with locks and tresses of women's hair. The sight of these relics of the most inhuman and barbarous massacre that can be found on the pages of our country's history, was truly sickening, causing a cold shudder to pass through the whole frame; and yet on such a spot the Mormon guide jocularly remarked that this would be an "*excellent place for a dentist's shop.*"

Mr. Gilbert was much surprised to find on his arrival in the city that they were making preparations there for the expected arrival of Governor Cumming. *A room had been prepared expressly, and was in readiness for him.* (The Governor did not start from here until the 5th inst.) Brigham did not object to Mr. Gilbert coming through to our camp, but refused to allow a gentleman traveling with him to leave the city.

Mr. Gilbert left the City on the 6th inst., and met Governor Cumming on the evening of the 7th inst., in Echo Cañon, about forty-five miles from the city; he was escorted by a guard of some thirty picked men who had been sent by Brigham to meet him, and who were paying him every attention in their power. He expected to reach the City this evening, and will no doubt meet with a flattering reception.

Much may be accomplished by this visit of the Governor.

The road from here to the City is comparatively free from snow.

There is a body of some five or six hundred Mormons on the road; these are all well mounted on fat animals, but they in fact constitute almost the only available force of the Mormons, and it is certainly the only reliable force which they have.

Brigham now says that if we will permit him and his people to move from the valley unmolested, he will immediately move, but if we persist in following and disturbing him he will "send us all to hell across lots."

Brigham acknowledges having taken all books, papers, maps, &c., from the office of the Surveyor-General of Utah, but says he did so in order to preserve them, as he did not deem the person left in charge of them competent or trustworthy.

Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian affairs, left here on the 7th inst., for Bear River, to visit the band of Indians now camped on that stream.

The evening previous to the Doctor's departure, Ben Simonds, the Chief of these Indians, came into camp, with 120 of his warriors, to escort and protect the Doctor on his trip. Ben appears to be perfectly friendly and satisfied, and we are now inclined to believe that he is really true and loyal to the Government.

The United States District Court adjourned this morning *sine die*, and will not meet again, in all probability, before we reach Salt Lake City. Two persons, one white, and the other a negro, were convicted of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and were respectively sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for one and two years. One person was also convicted of keeping a gaming-house, and was fined in the sum of $100 and costs.

We have not yet received the mail from the States due here on the 1st inst.

Battle Between Indians and Mormons in Oregon—Attitude of the Indian Tribes—Account of Capt. Marcy's Expedition—Removal of the Camp—Arrival of Col. Kane—Nature of his Mission.

From Another Correspondent.

Fort Bridger, U. T., Wednesday, March 24, 1858.

Daniel Ross, one of the teamsters who started from our camp last Fall for California, but who, after proceeding as far as the Weber River, concluded to spend the Winter with Ben Simonds, Chief of the Weber Utes, arrived in camp on the 10th inst., bringing us intelligence that Simonds, who is a Delaware Indian, but, after a long residence with these Indians, has been made a Chief, had reached Bear River with about 400 Indians, on his way to visit us. He also stated that the Mormons were collecting a large force, which were to start out soon to attack us; and that the Mormons are firmly united in their purpose to oppose all invaders, and are determined to sustain their leaders.

On the 14th inst., Ben Simonds himself came to see us, and had a big talk with Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He informed us that a combined party of Bonnack and Shoshonee Indians had attacked the Mormon settlements at Salmon River, in Oregon, and killed a large number of persons; that this had troubled and enraged the Mormons beyond measure, for they now declare that the United States is setting the Indians on to them. Simonds also heard that Orapeen, a Utah Chief, who had been baptized into the Mormon Church, had informed Brigham that Tintick, a Utah Chief, who has always been opposed to the Mormons, was raising a party to steal all the Mormon horses and cattle.

The Salmon River settlement is situated in Oregon Territory, at the Falls of the Salmon River, a tributary of the Columbia. The salt-water salmon, one of the finest fish in the world, come up at a certain season of the year in immense quantities as far as these Falls to spawn, and this has always been a common hunting-ground for several tribes of Indians, where they annually meet to catch salmon, and to hold talks and make treaties. The Mormons, wishing to influence and convert these different tribes in their favor, soon formed a settlement at this point, built a substantial fort, and had last season several thousand acres of very rich land under cultivation, which yielded very profitable crops.

The settlement was really a beautiful one. How far the Mormons succeeded in converting the Indians to Mormonism has already been fully and clearly illustrated by the late outbreak of these Indians in Oregon and Washington Territories. The Shoshonee and Bonnack Indians, residing in the more immediate neighborhood of Salt Lake Valley, have, however, never yet been seduced from their integrity and good faith by the Mormons, but have, on the contrary, become more and more inimical to the intruders on their lands, and, it now appears, have attacked them in their more isolated settlements. The attack, it seems, was made upon a large body of Mormons who were out herding cattle, and it is reported that forty-five of them were left on the field.

A party of our Dragoons, who were out on a scouting party about three weeks since, had all of their animals stolen from them, nine in all, and Simonds informs us that they were stolen from them by Lot Smith.

Simonds was unfortunate in his visit, for, during the day he got very drunk, and had a difficulty with a young man named Belt, who was also intoxicated, during which Belt shot at him several times, and that same night he had his purse, containing $300, the proceeds of the sale of a mule, which he had effected during the day, was stolen from him. He, consequently, left Camp early the next morning, being much displeased, and has not since returned, and it is not known what influence these circumstances may have upon his movements. He is, however, suspected by many to be a Mormon, or a friend of the Mormons; at any rate, he has now a band of four hundred Indians on Bear River, within thirty miles of us. These are in a country where there is no game; they are proverbially a destitute tribe, and still they are camped there without receiving provisions from us. There is no doubt but that they are fed by the Mormons. Belt, the man who shot at Simonds, gave himself up to the proper authorities, and, after an examination before Squire Burr, was committed for trial at the next session of the United States District Court.

On the 13th inst. we were very much gratified by the arrival of an expressman from the party in command of Capt. R. B. Marcy, of the 5th Infantry, which started from this Camp about the 20th of November to New-Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining mules and horses to supply the deficiency of animals in this command. The expressman who had gone out with the party left them on the 26th day of January, four days after their arrival at their place of destination at Taos, New-Mexico. This little band encountered incredible privations and hardships, barely escaping death from starvation and cold, but they pressed nobly on firmly resolved to conquer even the elements. When they started, the guides represented that the journey could be accomplished in from fifteen to twenty days, and that there was but little snow on the route; they accordingly took with them but forty days' provisions, believing this to be an ample supply. Instead, however, of finding no snow, they found themselves obliged to travel for two hundred miles through snow from two to five feet deep, and compelled to break a track through it for their rapidly failing animals. In the meantime their provisions gave out, and still prudent, even in this extremity, they ate only those animals which, from exhaustion, were unable to proceed farther. When they reached Fort Massachusetts, on the frontier of New-Mexico, many were so exhausted as to have to be fed with a spoon. Sergeant Wm. H. Morton, of Company 6, 10th Infantry, died on the journey, from the effects of constant exposure and fatigue. The Expressman returned by way of Fort Laramie; he passed the January mail at the South Pass, which reached here on the 21st inst.

In order to prepare for any emergency, Colonel Johnston moved his whole command on the 18th inst., with the exception of the Dragoon Companies, which are guarding the animals on Smith's Fork, and the Volunteer Corps, to the open plain or valley west of Fort Bridger. The old Winter Camp, in the timber along the stream, and close under the bluffs, was a most unsuitable one for defence against an attack from an enemy, although it has proved an admirable one for defence against wind and storm; but the new Camp is an excellent one in a military point of view, for defence against almost any force. The Camp has been formed with the right resting on Fort Bridger; the 5th Infantry are camped on the right; next the Heavy Battery, under Capt. Reno; next, and forming the centre, a space has been left for the Volunteer Corps, which is to-day moving to this Camp ground; next the Light Battery, Capt. Phelps; the line then turns obliquely to the rear—that is, to the S. W.—and is formed by the Camp of the 10th Infantry, which constitutes the left wing.

The head-quarters of the Colonel commanding are in the rear of the Central Division. The valley in which the camp is pitched is very wide and open, it being about a mile to the hills in either direction from the centre of the camp. The left of the line, however, rests on the main road to Salt Lake, and is nearer to the hills, which on that side are covered with cedars. The whole space from the front of the camp to the bluffs is entirely unobstructed. The plain in the rear, however, is crossed by the creek, which is lined with willows.

The civil officers have not yet moved from Eckelsville, the county seat of this (Green River) county—although they contemplate moving next week. Company A of the 10th Infantry, commanded by Lieut. H. B. Kelly, has been detailed to guard them. The volunteers were encamped about six miles above the fort on this creek, and Eckelsville is about half that distance from the fort.

The camp was moved in one of the worst snow-storms which we have encountered this Winter; but as the animals had been brought a long distance, in order to move on that day, it was not thought advisable to delay. The storm which then commenced lasted three days, the wind blew a perfect gale, and the snow fell to the depth on an average of eight inches. The weather, which until about the 15th inst. was very mild and moderate, has changed again, and we have had a succession of high winds, often accompanied by spitting snow.

An event has created more excitement in our little camp than anything which has occurred since our arrival here. It was the arrival on the 12th inst. of Col. Thomas L. Kane, a brother of E. K. Kane, the great Arctic explorer. He arrived at Fort Bridger, from Salt Lake City, late in the evening, so completely exhausted that he had to be lifted bodily from his horse, and put to bed, and it was late the next morning, before he was able to have an interview with the Governor. The object of his mission has been kept a profound secret. It is only known that he left New-York City on the 5th day of January, traveled in the greatest haste to Salt Lake City, by way of California, where he remained eight days in conference with the Mormon leaders, and then came post-haste to this camp to hold an interview with the Governor. On the 17th inst. he rode out to meet some Mormons with whom he had made arrangements for a meeting, and did not return until late in the night. The day had been very stormy, and in the darkness of the night he passed the outposts of the camp, and alarmed the sentinels and garrison at Fort Bridger, by firing signals near the Fort, which had been arranged for him to make on approaching the outpost. In the alarm, he narrowly escaped being shot by one of the guard. He is the guest of the Governor, to whom it is reported he is accredited by the State Department. The arrival of this gentleman, under these circumstances, has given good ground for suspicion as to his motives and the result of his movements. It has been greatly feared by our army officers that he is instructed to effect a compromise with the Mormons. Such a step cannot be contemplated, for the safety of our Union now depends upon the condign punishment of these infamous traitors. It is, I know, their plan, and a hope in its success induces them to firmly resist the advance of this army, to cause, through their innumerable secret and unsuspected emissaries scattered throughout the Union, a reaction in their favor; and in order to accomplish this effort they are making the most powerful efforts to divert public interest from Utah. The results of these efforts are now seen in the phase which the Kansas difficulties have assumed, and which will be more fully seen, not only by Indian disturbances, which they are even now inciting, but by disturbances nearer home, in some of our populous cities. But I cannot believe that they have so soon influenced the Administration in their favor. It is known that Col. Kane is the person who influenced President Fillmore to appoint Brigham Young Governor of Utah, and who has always taken the part of the Mormons since their exodus from Illinois, and it is our opinion that he is favorable to the Mormons, and not knowing or willing to be convinced of their total depravity, he has through a mistaken zeal and interest, resolved to endeavor to induce them to retrace their steps.

Col. Kane's position and standing in society repels the idea of his being a traitor to his country, but the future will reveal the truth. The people may, however, rely that the civil authorities here, on whom a great responsibility rests, are fully awake to that responsibility, and will not accept terms from these rebels and traitors, except those which justice to their country and its Constitution demand.

The mail which left the States on the 1st of February, arrived here on the evening of the 21st instant. We were much surprised to find that Congress had not, up to the last dates, taken any decisive action in regard to Utah affairs. It is strange that a momentous difficulty, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, in which prompt, energetic action is required, is allowed to pass almost unnoticed by our Legislators.

We are not surprised to hear that it has been discovered that Lane and his "Danite" band in Kansas Territory, are combined with the Mormons. It is said in the papers that Eldredge, the Financial Agent of the Emigrant Aid Society in Kansas, is a Mormon. It is a fact that Horace Eldredge, one of the Mormon leaders, and a Bishop in the Church, went to St. Louis last Spring as the financial agent of the Mormon Church, and purchased goods there for the Church, which were sent out last Summer. He is rather a tall, slim man, with wiry, black hair and beard, and sharp gray eyes; he has, we are informed, a daughter in the States. Eldredge, a week before starting from Utah, although he had already several wives, married two young girls at Provo City.

In regard to the Mormon influence with the Cheyenne Indians, the affidavit of Brown, which I sent you by the last mail, speaks for itself, and we have now a Mormon prisoner (Thompson) in the guard-house, who, it can be proved conclusively, was on his way to the Cheyenne Indians for the very purpose which has been effected by other agents.

Great numbers of friendly Ute Indians are arriving and camping in our neighborhood. They report that large numbers of Mormons are now on their way out to attack us.

Our Magistrate's Court has been been frequently in session during the past three weeks; the cases were mostly assault and battery; three of these however, were for attempts to murder, and the offenders, having been convicted before Squire Burr, were sent up to the United States District Court for trial. This Court meets on the first Monday in April.

Col. Kane and the Nature of his Mission.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, May 21, 1858.

The character of Col. Kane, who seems to have entirely superseded the Peace Commissioners, and to have managed both sides of whatever negotiations have taken place between the Government and the Mormons, has been invested with some mystery by the conflicting reports, and the general want of knowledge as to the exact relation which he sustains towards either party. On the one hand, it is said he is secretly a Mormon; on the other, that he is a secret agent of the Government; but the *Union* denies both *on dits*—the former one especially, with some appearance of indignation.

Nevertheless I have information which leads me to doubt that of the *Union*; at any rate, it is known that he once proselytized for Mormonism, to the extent of making one convert, a son of the late Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, who went out to Utah, on Kane's representations, to join the Mormon Church, though he soon became disgusted, and returned. It is also believed in Salt Lake City that Kane is a Mormon, but the Administration do not believe it, though they have been assured of the fact by late residents of Salt Lake. It is a matter which may admit of question, but there is too much ground for the supposition to admit of any such very positive denial as that made by the *Union*.

There is nothing alleged against Col. Kane's character as a gentleman, but it is still perfectly credible that he may be acting as much in behalf of Brigham Young as of the Government, and that the peace movements inaugurated by him are designed to suspend the advance of the troops upon Salt Lake City, *in order to enable Young to pack up his traps and be off.* The idea that he intends to surrender himself and submit to a trial for treason and rebellion is perfectly absurd. It is not to be believed, even if it is directly promised in the dispatches which it is expected Col. Kane will bring, and which will probably be here on Monday. The impression among persons here, informed of Utah affairs, is that, no matter how fair and specious may be the propositions which Brigham may have submitted, they are intended solely for delay, to prevent the calling out of volunteers, and to effect the recall of reinforcements ordered to Salt Lake. Unless, therefore, his professions are accompanied by acts which to the fullest extent guarantee his sincerity, and cannot be interpreted to be mere blinds, it will certainly be safe for Government to receive everything brought by Col. Kane with sufficient distrust to save themselves from being caught in a trap.

It appears from the circumstance which I briefly telegraphed you, that Brigham Young's influence with all the Indians is not as potent as supposed, at least that there has been a more potent influence at work among some of the Bonaks, a tribe of superior bravery and intelligence, and a large band of whom, according to letters received by Ex-Surveyor-General Burr, have been led towards Salt Lake by Mr. John Powell, a Virginian, formerly a resident in that city, and now residing among the Bonaks. Powell, it seems, last Fall came down from the Indian country and purchased in Salt Lake, of Messrs. Gilbert & Gerrish, a large quantity of stores, of which, together with his wagons and cattle, he was robbed by the Mormons on his way back, and in revenge of which he has brought these Indians down with the purpose of making reprisals. A large number of the Mormon cattle are herded in a valley about thirty-five miles west of Salt Lake, and it was reported to be Powell's intention to fall upon and carry off this stock. He is said to be considerable of a dare-devil, and although advice was sent him by his friends to desist from his warlike enterprise, it is not impossible that he and his Bonaks have already commenced hostilities against the Mormons.

The Utah News from Other Sources.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 19.

We had a further conversation, yesterday, with Mr. Gerrish, and received from him a more satisfactory account than was made public through the papers yesterday morning. His additional statements explain the various contradictory accounts, that, for a day or two past, have been coming from Fort Leavenworth.

Mr. Gerrish is the latest arrival from Fort Bridger, and the news he brings has not been conveyed by any other source. No official dispatches came by him, or with his party. He delivered a private letter to Col. Rich at Fort Leavenworth, which was dated Fort Leavenworth, April 10.

Mr. Gerrish communicated with no person in Leavenworth but Secretary Hartnett. The information then, by dispatches received here, was derived from no other source but the letter to Col. Rich, and the statements to Mr. Hartnett. So the news received has been exaggerated, and is not official. The truth amounts simply to this.

Governor Cumming left Camp Scott on the 5th of April for Salt Lake City. The object of his mission to that City is not known. Mr. Gerrish says it was rumored at the camp *that the Governor had asked for an escort from Col. Johnston, but the Colonel refused, saying if any escort went, it must be the whole army.* The Governor, under a Mormon escort, was met, forty-five miles beyond the Camp, by Gilbert. At Salt Lake City they were making preparations to receive the Governor. This is all we have, that is reliable, from Mr. Gerrish.

The St. Joseph *Gazette*, of the 15th, contains the following, which throws some light on the matter, and does not look much like peace with the Mormons;

"By private letter from Camp Scott, dated March 23, we learn that Lieut. Kane, who was dispatched by way of California to Salt Lake City, by the President, on a mission of peace to Brigham Young, had reached Col. Johnston's camp. We believe this envoy is a brother of the celebrated Dr. Kane, and is the same who formerly figured at Council Bluffs, when that town rejoiced in the name of Kanesville. He remained about ten days in Salt Lake City, but effected nothing with Brigham Young and the Mormons. He says the Saints have altered greatly since he knew them in the States. It was believed that no arrangement could be made with the Mormons, that they were determined to submit to no terms that were likely to meet with the approbation of the agents of the Government.

Col. Johnston has removed his camp to Fort Bridger, and Col. Cook was on Smith's Fork.

The impression there was that no movement toward the valley would be made by the army until July. It is hence quite certain that the peace commissioners will reach Salt Lake, and every opportunity will be afforded these high-handed offenders to send in their regrets, and thus defraud the devil of his just deserts.

The Weston *Weekly Platte Argus* of the 14th, has the following, which also contributes towards a correct understanding of the matter. The letter of Mr. Gibbert is of particular interest:

"We learn that Mr. Blasingame, who has been with Kincaide & Livingston, reached Atchison on Wednesday with the mail direct from the army. Mr. Blasingame reports that Gov. Cumming started on the 5th of April to go into Salt Lake City.

Capt. Marcy, who was sent to Santa Fe for stock, was met on his way to Camp Scott. It does not look as though Col. Johnston intended moving it with his troops until reinforced.

The peace commissioners will, in all probability, reach his command before a move is attempted by the army.

Since writing the above, we have been permitted to peruse a letter from Mr. Gilbert to his family in Weston. He left San Francisco on the 3d of March, stayed two days and a half at Salt Lake City, and was kindly treated while there, though Brigham was not very communicative. Brigham had moved all his family and children out of the city. Mr. Gilbert met a large number of families going south, and some coming in the opposite direction, and they all seemed very much bewildered. Mr. Gilbert met Governor Cumming, under a Mormon escort, on Weber River, going toward Salt Lake City. He proceeded forty-five miles on the route. At Salt Lake City they were making great preparations to receive Governor Cumming.

Brigham granted Mr. Gilbert a pass, which reads literally as follows:

Utah Territory.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Albert Gilbert, of the firm of Gilbert & Gerrish, and lately merchants in this city, is hereby permitted to pass freely and safely to the U. S. troops at Bridger's ruins.

Given under my hand at G. S. L. City, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1858.

(Signed) BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Sup't Indian Affairs."

Mr. Gerrish says says that Gov. Cumming *was bitten, on the 25th of March, in the right arm, by a dog that was supposed to be mad.* The dog attacked several, and was finally killed. The Governor was quite fearful and distressed about the matter. The army are living quite comfortably on rations of thirteen ounces of flour and two pounds of bad beef, and had enough to keep them comfortably till the first of June. The following extra, from the office of the Leavenworth *Daily Times*, May 14, was received yesterday evening:

A special messenger arrived yesterday from Camp Scott, bringing the *important news that Gov. Cumming had entered Salt Lake City, without troops, and that his authority had been fully recognized by the Mormon officials. He brings dates to April 10.*

Not only was no resistance offered, but none was contemplated. Brigham Young was tame as a child. The saints had no mission of vengeance from the Lord to deliver to the people. Simple Gov. Cumming entered the city of the temple, and the temple itself, and Mormonism bowed its head in submission.

Of course the troops were in readiness to act, and this the Danites knew full well.

Governor Cumming entered into Salt Lake City, April 1, by *invitation*. Most of the Mormons—men, women and children—had emigrated south, or were preparing to do so. Their destination is not given. The majority very likely will scatter, and settle on the Pacific slope, or if they cling together, will seek a home in Mexico. The messenger says, "the Mormons had made no preparation for war, and had planted no crops in Utah," showing their purpose to have been to break up in Utah, and either to scatter or to emigrate into Mexico.

This news is unofficial, but is considered reliable at the fort.

N. B.—Private letters received here and at the fort say that the point of destination of the Mormons is Sonora, in Mexico. Doubtless they have been preparing (all of them that mean to stick together) for this step for some time, and that, too, with the full knowledge and assent of the Mexican Government.

Governor Cumming on his Way to Salt Lake—The Mormons Locating near the Borders of New-Mexico.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Sunday, May 23.

The *Union* publishes a letter from Fort Bridger, April 10, stating on the authority of Mr. Gilbert, formerly a merchant of Salt Lake City, that Governor Cumming and Colonel Kane were met by him in Echo Cañon, 45 miles this side of Salt Lake City, on the 7th of April. About 20 Mormons accompanied them.

On his way to Salt Lake from California, Mr. Gilbert met with large numbers of wagons heavily loaded, on the way, it was supposed, to the White Mountains, near the borders of New-Mexico. Nearly one hundred persons leave the city daily, and so far as women and children were concerned, the city was nearly depopulated. It was supposed that a large portion of them were secreted on City Creek, above Salt Lake, in the mountains, where it is known that they have large caches of provisions.

In conversation with Brigham Young, Mr. Gilbert was told that if the army would give him time, he would leave; otherwise he would "send them to hell across lots."

The correspondent adds: "We are waiting news from the Governor with much interest and anxiety. His early return to camp is not looked for by many, as he took with him large supplies."

NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.

The Monagas Family—The Late President not yet Tried—National Convention for the Formation of a New Government, etc.

By the arrival of the bark *Ilva*, Capt. Foster, at this port, we have received advices from Maracaibo to the 4th inst.

General Jose Gregorio Monagas, brother of the late President of Venezuela, Jose Tadeo Monagas, had arrived with his son Julio, in the schooner *Exhibition*, at the Fort San Carlos, at the entrance of Maracaibo, on the 20th of April, and were imprisoned in said fort on the 1st of May, having been sent there from Porto Cabello by order of the Provisional Government at Caraccas.

It was reported that the young Jose Gregorio Monagas had fled to the Island of Trinidad, thus escaping the punishment that awaited him in his own country.

The late President, Jose Tadeo Monagas, had been put in custody in a private house in Caraccas, awaiting his trial. His son-in-law, Guiseppe, and Ex-Minister Jacinto Gutierrez, were in prison at the fort of Porto Cabello; likewise his other son-in-law, Oriach, who was Vice President.

The Provisional Government had fixed the 5th July for the National Convention, the members of which will be elected by universal suffrage and direct elections. It is said that the greatest part of the Republic desires a Federal Government, with a Constitution similar to that of the United States.

In Maracaibo, everything was going on quiet again, and the arrival of General Jose Antonio Paez from the United States was anxiously looked for, the inhabitants of said place entertaining a very enthusiastic feeling for this illustrious patriot.

The Lost Bourbon—Louis XVII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in the New-York Times that one De Jourdin, of the French Court, arrived in Albany in 1799, with a boy said to be a son of the King of France. This boy is supposed to be Louis XVII. General Genet, son of the French Minister Genet, informed the writer of this article that his father told him that he was satisfied that the son of Louis XVI., said to have been poisoned or killed by hard usage in France, was sent to the United States and was probably among some of the Indian tribes. He said his father told him that the public officer, who had the lost son of Louis in charge, had informed Minister Genet that the boy was not murdered. General Genet believes that Mr. Williams is probably the lost Bourbon. He bases his opinions on his father's statements, to him, and on Mr. Williams' resemblance to the Bourbons.

G.

The Outrages on American Commerce.

Two More Vessels Boarded by British Cruisers.

The Arctic and Water Witch Ordered to the Gulf.

ACTION OF CONGRESS.

THE BARK JOHN HOWE BOARDED AT SEA AND AT SAGUA LA GRANDE.

The bark *John Howe*, Captain Nichols, which has already been referred to in this journal, as one of the vessels boarded in the harbor of Sagua la Grande, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. Captain Nichols has communicated to our reporter the particulars of his being twice boarded by British Cruisers.

He states, that about the 13th of April, while on his voyage from Havana to Sagua la Grande, and when off Anguilla, he was overtaken by a British war steamer, which proved to be the *Buzzard*; a boat from which came alongside, and without ceremony the officer sprang upon her deck, demanding the name of the vessel, the Captain's name, where she was last from, where bound, the name of her owner and other particulars. Captain Nichols invited the officer into his cabin, when the latter asked to see the vessel's papers, which were shown to him. Having satisfied himself as to the character of the bark the boat took leave. When Captain Nichols hove to for the purpose of allowing the boat to board him, he hoisted the American ensign and kept it flying until the examination was over, and it continued to fly until the steamer was out of sight.

The *John Howe* reached Sagua and took on board a cargo of sugar and molasses for New-York, and, on the 2d of May, was about ready for sea. During this day an armed boat entered the harbor and made a visit of inspection to every vessel in the fleet, the *John Howe* among the number. It was not the same officer who boarded her at sea. The same questions, substantially, were put to the captain as when he was boarded off Anguilla, and a sight of his papers was demanded, but the officer was informed that they were deposited with the Consul. He offered the visitor a cigar, which he declined, and, after taking a glass of water, he departed.

BOARDING OF THE CLARENDON.

Captain Howe received from Captain Bartlett, of the ship *Clarendon*, the particulars of his being boarded on the same day by the same British boat. The *Clarendon* was lying some distance outside the rest of the fleet, at *Key Christo*. Like the others, she was loaded with sugar and molasses, but was waiting for a small quantity to complete her cargo. The steamer ran in as near as was deemed prudent, and then fired several guns, (blank shots) which Captain Bartlett understood, of course, to be a request for him to show his colors. He paid no attention, however, to the demand. In a short time he saw two boats lowered away and manned. They came alongside, and the commander of the steamer boarded the ship, and asked Captain Bartlett why he did not hoist his colors. "Because," replied Captain B., "I did not choose to do so, and I do not recognize your right to require me to do so." The officer appeared much annoyed at the refusal of the Captain to hoist his colors; demanded the name of the ship; the owner's name; what her cargo consisted of, &c.; and closed by requesting him to show his papers. Captain B. informed him, rather tartly, that they were ashore at the office of the American Consul, where he could see them by taking the trouble to call on that functionary.

The British officer threatened to seize the vessel. Capt. Bartlett replied he would be glad to have him do so, particularly as he intimated that he would send him to New-York, for "he was bound that way." During this interview the British officer, a part of the time, was in the cabin, and the ship's colors lay spread out on the table.

As he was about to leave, he gave an order to have the gangway ladder lowered, which was not done, however, until the request was repeated in a civil manner. The boats then left.

The *Clarendon* was wrecked on her voyage to New-York, on the Double-Headed Shot Keys, and is a total loss. The above account is given second-hand, and must not, of course, be taken as official until Captain Bartlett shall have arrived and made his deposition as to the facts of the outrage.

MOVEMENTS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

THE ARCTIC AND THE WATER WITCH ORDERED TO THE GULF.

We were informed at the Navy-Yard yesterday that orders had been received from the Secretary of the Navy to get ready for sea the screw-steamer *Arctic* and the steamer *Water Witch*, the intention being, it is supposed, to dispatch them immediately to the Coast of Cuba, to protect American vessels from further annoyance by British cruisers.

The *Arctic*, it is reported, is to be again placed in command of Captain Hartstein. She is a loggy craft, fitted up from a light ship for special service among the icebergs of the north. She is covered to her bends with plates of boiler iron, to resist the effects of the ice, and by hard steaming will travel nine miles an hour. Her only armament is an iron six pounder, which is perched on a wooden gun-carriage on her high forecastle. She would stand some hammering, but would make a poor show in a naval engagement. She has been stationed as a guard-ship in the vicinity of the *Susquehanna*, which has been detained at Quarantine. She has been brought to the Navy Yard, and will be prepared for her cruise with all necessary dispatch.

The *Water Witch* is a small side-wheel steamer, of light draft, belonging to the Coast Survey service, and is in command of Lieut. John Rogers, who has been for some months engaged in making soundings between the Gulf Stream and the Coast of North Carolina. Under favorable circumstances she can make an average speed of ten miles an hour. She can carry but light armament. Though not so large or so fine a model, she is rigged like the cutter *Harriet Lane*, and in general appearance resembles that vessel.

The U. S. practice ship *Preble*, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, received her crew early last week. On Tuesday her sails were bent, and she was expected to go into commission immediately. Her destination was not positively known, but it was supposed she would be ordered to the Gulf.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN THE NAVY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, Saturday, May 22, 1858.

Considering the time which will be necessarily consumed upon the Appropriation bills, there will be little left for the consideration of important measures bearing upon our relations with foreign powers, that are foreshadowed. The first of these measures is an increase of our naval force, to which the proposed addition of five small sloops-of-war is considered entirely inadequate, especially if we are to maintain a sufficient squadron in the Gulf to preserve the honor of our flag.

There is a disposition among leading members of Congress in favor of maintaining a fleet in those waters large enough to perform all our own police duties, and thereupon to assert the principle that the flag protects the vessel even from a visitation, except by a vessel of its own nation. It is potentially argued that the fine distinction between the right of visit and the right of search is perpetually liable to be disregarded, as in the recent outrages, and that the only way to protect ourselves from a recurrence of such instances is to make a display of our flag a protection even against visit, at the same time having such a force of our own at hand that in case of a suspicious vessel, under the American flag, being seen by a British cruiser, notice given would insure its being overhauled and searched by our own national vessels.

To carry out this idea, and even to give the Executive sufficient force to enforce the same policy which may be recommended to him by Congress, in regard to England as in regard to Paraguay, an addition of twenty war steamers ought to be authorized at once, though some would prefer steam gun-boats, to carry a mortar and one or two shell guns. The five new small steamers proposed to be constructed will cost but $230,000 each. It is probable that unless a larger addition is asked for by the Naval Committee a proposition to that effect will be introduced by Mr. Sickles, who is fully alive to the considerations which ought to influence this Government in its relations with foreign powers, and desires to see it empowered to act efficiently in sustaining the interests of our commerce and the honor of our flag. I hope not only that we shall get rid of the renewed British claim to the right of search, under the disguise of visit, but that such an increase of the navy will be ordered by Congress as to enable the Executive to enforce the principles we assert. An increase of the navy would of course necessitate an increase the number of seamen. The same act should authorize it to be raised from eight to certainly twelve thousand men.

The Mathews and Davenport Difficulty—Statements of the Parties.

MR. MATHEWS' CARD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I much regret to be obliged to refer, in any way, to the disgraceful and unnecessary attack made upon me yesterday, in Broadway, by Mr. Davenport and his friends; but I cannot allow gross misstatements to go forth without contradicting them; and, though I am told that Mr. Davenport's mere denial was hardly needed to convince all who know him that there was not a particle of truth in my statement, I trust that all who know me will believe me incapable of uttering a falsehood.

It is asserted in the New-York *Herald* and in the *Tribune* that Mr. Davenport desired a mutual friend to indite a note to me to deny that I had ever made the offensive assertion ascribed to me, or at once retract it; that this message was delivered to me on Wednesday last, and that, up to yesterday morning, no reply had been returned or notice taken of it in any manner; and that, at the instance of Mr. Davenport, the same mutual friend, yesterday, wrote a second note, which was given to me immediately, and to which I returned a reply that I would "see to it to-morrow," or attend to it in a day or two, or some similar message—the intent of which seemed to be to make delay, that I might avoid an explanation, and have an opportunity to depart. In answer to this, I can only say that I never received *any* letter from Mr. Davenport or his friend on Wednesday; the first and only note I received was from Mr. Stuart, of Wallack's Theatre, delivered to me late in the afternoon of the assault. To that note I instantly replied how *glad* I was to receive it, and but that (being occupied with my benefit) it would be impossible for me to answer it fully till to-morrow (*to-day*). This answer, Mr. Stuart tells me he handed to Mr. Davenport on the stage of Wallack's Theatre, and heard him say, "That's all right; we shall see to-morrow."

It now appears that Mr. Davenport's intention of an attack upon me in the street, by himself and his friends, was known as early as 9 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, before the inditing, at his request, of his friend's letter, and the whole plan of operation organized.

That I was struck by other persons than Mr. Davenport, is also certain, (as more than one witness can testify,) he being accompanied by his friends, while I was alone and wholly unprepared for the attack.

It is not my object at this time to go further into the matter. I only wish to disencumber the degrading affair of an unnecessary error in statement. With regard to the assertion I made, and which has given rise to this unjustifiable outrage, I hold to it as firmly as man can do to any truth in which he has implicit faith. That I paid all the expenses in question is certain. That I paid the further sum of $300, which my attorney informed me was an extra demand from Mr. Davenport for his own use, is equally certain; and lastly, that I paid $50 more for Mr. Davenport's counsel's fees, which my attorney informed me, he, Mr. Davenport, refused to disburse. Of these payments I have the proofs (the checks that I gave to my lawyer for the money,) and, as the *Herald* observes, "some one got the money." "Mr. Davenport says he didn't; his lawyer says he didn't. The question is, who did?"

Why did not Mr. Davenport wait till to-day for my promised explanation? Why take the law into his own hands, and create a further scandal? I am not a street bully nor a bruiser, and believe that the cause of truth can never be served by a ruffianly attack by numbers upon an unarmed man. In my mind, it looks more like an attempt to evade than to extort the truth. Mr. Davenport's course, if innocent, was simple. He should have quietly waited for my vouchers and produced his own; and then, if injustice had been done him, and I had found myself deceived, I should have been proud to have apologized to him for the wrong I had done him in conceiving him capable of the conduct ascribed to him, and which I had been taught erroneously to believe him guilty of. As it is, he has only left the matter where it was, and committed an act of violence for which I cannot but imagine he has incurred the censure of all right thinking people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. MATHEWS.

New York, May 22, 1858.

COUNTER STATEMENT BY MR. DAVENPORT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: A letter in the New-York *Herald*, of yesterday, from Mr. Charles Mathews, compels me to speak a few words.

When Mr. Mathews came to this country he was, personally, unknown to me. I had never in my life done him an injury. While playing here some short time after his arrival, he formed, as he admitted in open Court, a criminal connection with my wife. With what sincere affection I had loved that wife, and forgotten, in my affection, every fault, there are hundreds in this, my native City, who can testify, and had I then inflicted on him a far heavier chastisement than he has now received, there are few I think, who would hold me heavily to blame. Mr. Mathews had not the excuse of youth or inexperience in such crime. His whole life has been to his profession, unhappily, a speaking shame. For the sake of that profession, which at the time many of the best men in this country came forward to defend and elevate, I refrained from any action which would lead to the exposure of such a man, and inflict on it disgrace. I took an action for divorce. I have since been silent. Not so Mr. Mathews; not satisfied with the deep injury he had done me, he stated publicly, in the presence of several of my profession—as he virtually admits in his note to Mr. Stuart—that he had paid me $300 for my wife. I was naturally stung to indignation. Had I not been so, I should have been unworthy the name of man, and of that generous support, I may say regard, which has always surrounded me in this City. I at once wrote a note to Mr. Mathews requiring him to give an immediate contradiction of so shameful a falsehood, or abide by the consequences, but was deterred from sending it by my friend and manager, Mr. Stuart who stated that he felt assured that Mr. Mathews had never given utterance to such a falsehood, and undertook to write to him for a contradiction. He did so. That note, written on Wednesday night, was posted on Thursday morning by Mr. Stuart's servant; but Mr. Stuart, not receiving an answer on Thursday, informed me he feared he might have mistaken the address given to him hastily; and to prevent all mistakes sent a copy of the same letter with directions to give it into Mr. Mathews' hands. That letter I append. It required no time to give it a reply. A contradiction to a shameful falsehood was demanded. A line would have given it. It was not given. I looked on its not being given as an admittance that he had propagated the lie. I met him in the street, asked him if he had done so, which he somewhat equivocally was forced to admit. I struck him and we were separated. I desire now to state, what I believe every one in the community will credit, that the statement that I ever received directly or indirectly one cent from Mr. Mathews is a shameful falsehood, without a shadow of a shade of foundation. That my lawyer ever received a cent he states, and I believe is, equally a falsehood, without a shadow of foundation. If Mr. Mathews paid his lawyer $300, as he states, under the false pretence that it was for my benefit in any way, I leave him to settle his accounts with that gentleman. If he was swindled by him, it was no justification for his slandering me. That I assaulted him brutally, accompanied by other persons, as he asserts, the gentleman who was walking with me when I met him, and others who saw the occurrence, will testify is another falsehood. I walked up to him alone, and struck him alone, and the chastisement I inflicted was simply sufficient to induce him, if he had the spirit of a gentleman, to resent in the proper way the stigma I have deservedly placed upon him.

This is the case, simply and truly told, and I believe no man who reads it will place his hand on his heart and say I have done wrong.

Your obedient servant,
A. H. DAVENPORT.

COPY OF MR. STUART'S LETTER.

Dear Mathews: Mr. Davenport, a gentleman engaged in my Theatre, and a friend of mine, feels deeply hurt at a report attributed to you, that you had paid him three hundred dollars to consent to a divorce from Mrs. Davenport. I told him that, from what I knew of you, I felt sure you would be incapable of asserting anything of the kind, and that I would write to you for a contradiction, which I now do in the kindest spirit, and beg of you to believe me

Very truly, &c., W. STUART.

NOTE FROM MR. GRAY.

My Dear Davenport: I was walking with you when we met Mr. Mathews on Friday. I can testify that you went up to him alone, and that any others who came up came to separate.

Yours, &c., W. W. GRAY.

Amusements.

Wallack's Theatre.—There will be no performance here to-night—the house being closed for the purpose of rehearsing the new piece called "Deseret Deserted," which is to be produced to-morrow night.

Burton's Theatre.—The Ronzani ballet troupe, formerly at the Broadway Theatre, appears here to-night.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Mrs. Bowers' Philadelphia company appears here to-night in Buckstone's comedy of "Leap Year."

Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels (who are announced to sail on the 24th of June) appear to-night in "Boreas," and Gabriel in his great original character of *Godenski.*

National Theatre.—Three pieces will be rendered here to-night: "Ban Oussel Dhu," "Dame Trot," and the "Wild Boy of Bohemia."

Bowery Theatre.—The favorite and popular artists now at this establishment appear to-night in "Wild Oats," "The Wrecker's Daughter," and the "Idiot Witness."

Barnum's Museum.—The new dramatic story, called "Rosalind Hubert," will be played here all this week, with Miss Denin and Mr. Watkins in the principal parts. Some valuable piscatorial additions have been made to the Aquaria in the Museum; two fine specimens of the lump fish in particular, offering a rare opportunity to the curious naturalist.

Wood's Minstrels, at No. 561-63 Broadway: Peel's Campbells, at No. 444 Broadway; and Bryants', at No. 472 Broadway, offer excellent programmes for to-night.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Fashion in Paris—The Emperor and the Tuileries Garden—Sale of Rachel's Effects—Her Children—Photograph of her Death-Scene—The American Chapel, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

The fashionable season died out this year with the advent of leaves and flowers. The French love of out-door life manifests itself with the appearance of the first verdure, and then the hot-bed life of the Winter must give place to promenades and the study of the Spring fashions. People already begin to speculate on the attractions of the various watering-places for the Summer months. and yet beyond the fortification walls the leaves of the trees are scarcely more than buds, and the air is raw and piercing. Tempted by a warm midday sun, I rushed the other day to ths woods, to get a breeze from the early foliages and to see the first flowers of the forest; but I was sadly disappointed. The foliage did not intercept the view from the branches, and here and there a solitary flower looked after me as if afraid to be left longer in its loneliness. In the city, nature is more advanced; the public gardens already swarm with their Summer complement of nurses and gaily-dressed children, of idle men and women of all classes. The military bands have commenced to play to the loafing public, and the Summer season of life in the open air, a feature so peculiar to Paris, is fairly opened.

This same loafing public is in a state of excitement, bordering on revolution, about an encroachment of the Emperor on their rights. His Majesty is about to monopolize for his private use another slice of the much-coveted Garden of the Tuileries, and this it is that calls forth the indignation of the open-air public. LOUIS PHILIPPE was once loudly threatened with a revolution for the same thing. But the small spot in which LOUIS NAPOLEON is now compelled to promenade himself and wife and baby is not without reach of a pistol-shot of large dimension, and it is felt that at the present moment this separation from a possible accident is too meagre. So the reserved ground is to be carried back from the palace to the large fountains, the entrance for the public on the river side is to be moved the same distance, and from this latter point on the river bank a bridge for foot passengers only is to be thrown over the river. The latter is a much-needed improvement—for a garden with a dead wall half a mile in length, in the centre of the city, and a river without a bridge for the same distance, is a great obstruction to circulation. A solid block, half a mile in length, in Broadway, will give you an idea of this in its inconvenience to the tranverse circulation. For this very reason the Garden of the Tuileries will eventually be cut through, as well for carriages as for foot passengers.

When the Emperor promenades in his little reserved garden, of 300 feet wide, in presence of crowds of his admiring subjects, a considerable number of secret policemen, on service at the Palace, distribute themselves in the crowd to watch suspicious persons. But it seems that the Palace is protected at all times, and on all sides, by these watchful guardians in citizen's dress, for a few days ago a couple of American students of my acquaintance were arrested in the garden by one of these gentlemen for the simplest of offences. One of the young men was explaining to the other, more newly arrived than himslf, near the central pavilion of the palace, the disposition of the building. While thus engaged they observed a gentleman near them who seemed interested in their proceedings, and who, joining another, followed them as they started to leave the garden. Soon they were stopped by these men, who demanded to see their passports; but neither of them had these essential documents on their persons. It was useless for them to declare their names, nationality, residence and profession; they must be conducted to a place of security until their veracity could be established. So they were thrown into the prison of the Prefecture of Police—it is politely called the "dépôt of the Prefecture," although it is the most repulsive place of detention in Paris—and there they remained two hours, while agents were dispatched to the residences of the prisoners to investigate their respectability. They were liberated with what was to them a totally superfluous admonition, not to venture out hereafter without their passports, and to cease gesticulating around the Emperor's residence.

The Palace itself is soon to be vacated by their Majesties for a year or longer, in order to accomplish certain repairs time has rendered necessary. These repairs are principally the reconstruction of the pavilion of Flora, the end of the Palace which stands on the river. More than seventy-five years ago this part of the building was shattered by the explosion of a powder magazine at Grenelle, and since that time it has gradually settled down beyond the crevasse, until it now leans at the eaves toward the river eleven inches. The Imperial Family will occupy, as a Winter residence during these repairs, the Palace of the Elysée, in the Faubourg St. Honoré.

The sale of RACHEL'S effects, divided infinitesimally into sections, days and hours, has served as a source of emotion to the antiquarians and the collectors of souvenirs. First, they sold her ordinary wardrobe, then three days afterward her furniture, then another day her jewelry and theatrical wardrobe, then her library, then her house in the rue Trudon, and lastly they are to sell, in a few days and alone, her bed and canopy. Everybody wonders what the sixth section is going to be. The first two days' sale was attended almost exclusively by second-hand dealers in clothes and furniture, and did not realize much for the pockets of the great artist's greedy heirs. But her jewelry—the magnificent gifts from Emperors, Kings and Princes—her theatrical jewelry and her books brought immense prices. Presents made her by the Emperor NICHOLAS of Russia, and the books in which she had first studied her great characters, brought the most fabulous prices. I have not learned the particulars of the sale of the hotel of the Rue Trudon.

In regard to the sale of this house, an announcement was posted on the walls which would read curiously enough at New-York, but which produced no remark here. On this notice it was stated that the sale was made in the interest of certain heirs of the deceased, consisting of two "natural" sons, naming the eldest as "ALEXANDER WALEWSKI, son of Count COLONNA WALEWSKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor of the order of the Battle of England," &c., with all his titles in full. This being a legal act, it is therefore true that the Count WALEWSKI did legitimatize Mademoiselle RACHEL'S eldest child. This boy, who is now eighteen, is receiving his education at Geneva, and is destined for a diplomatic life. It is probable that as much because he is the son of RACHEL as that, on the paternal side, he is a BONAPARTE, this boy will be put prominently forward by the present Government. The younger boy of Mademoiselle RACHEL, not having been acknowledged by his father, bore on the notice of sale the name of his mother.

While in the agony of death the relatives of Mademoiselle RACHEL caused to be taken her photograph, by the photographer of the King of Sardinia. What their object was in thus disturbing the last moments of the dying *tragédienne* it is not proper to judge. But the sensitive paper produced her dying agony so faithfully, the clenched hands, the contracted muscles and the frowning brow are so fearful to look at, that the friends dare not put the work on sale, as it appears on the original. But they have softened it by a reproduction on stone, and this picture is now on sale at the print-shops. While living she was the resource of her Hebrew family; now that she is dead, they continue the exploitation of her body and her memory.

A few days ago another picture of RACHEL on her death bed appeared in GOUPIL'S window, from the pencil of Mrs. O'CONNELL, which, to the friends of the deceased, seemed but a copy of the picture on which they were speculating; and as the relatives pretend to hold the sole right of speculating upon their deceased child's dead body, they sued out an injunction against GOUPIL and Madame O'CONNELL, and their picture has been suppressed in consequence.

The name of the unfortunate CHALES MOREY, of Boston, shot a year or more ago in the prison for debt, in this city, is now being libelled before a Tribunal in this city, with a freedom that ought to make his bones move in the grave. The two Frenchmen that succeeded MOREY in the direction of the hardened India-rubber patent, and who were associated with him, Messrs. SOURIGUES and RICHARD, have been sued by the stockholders for cheating. These gentlemen, in their defence before the court, throw all the blame on the deceased CHARLES MOREY, and the prosecution, as well as the defence, seem to vie with each other in their denunciations of his dishonesty. RICHARD declares, among other things, that MOREY was a *gouffre d'argent*—a bottomless pit for the swallowing up of money; and that if he could have put his hand into the treasury of the Rothschilds, he would have robbed it to the bottom! Thus, the name of *some one* having been blackened, the stockholders are more content; and it is probable, since the speculation is paying well, that the decision of the court will be against the stockholders, and that the concern will go on as at present organized. It was vile enough to have killed CHARLES MOREY, and to have passed his patent into the public domain, not to have walked so roughly over his grave.

The American Chapel of this city was consecrated last Sunday before a large audience of Protestants of all countries. The sermon was preached by the future pastor, Rev. Mr. SEELY, formerly of Springfield, Mass. The attendance of ministers of the Protestant faith was quite large, and they seemed to take a deep interest in the meeting. Preaching will hereafter take place on Sunday at 11½ in the morning, and at 3 in the afternoon. A service, half Episcopal, half Presbyterian, will be the usual form of worship.

HUME, the great American medium, was married here, last week, to a young Russian lady of good family, and will soon leave for St. Petersburg, where the Greek part of the service will be performed, in order to make the lady's union binding. The acquaintance was made in Rome, through the influence of HUME'S pretended power. The lady's name is KROLL, and she is nearly related to many noble families of her native country. HUME and his bride have been feasted in Paris among the *élite* of the foreign aristocracy as if he were a Prince. One of the grooms at the marriage at St. Petersburg is to be a brother of the King of Naples, the Prince LEWIS DE BOULBON, Count D'AQUILA. In the Autumn, when he expects to return to Paris, HUME will publish here and simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg, a work entitled the *Philosophy of Spirit Mediums.* It will appear in the French, Russian and German Languages. The mediums in this book are to dictate their own philosophy—HUME only acting as their organ or secretary. So that we see that this consummate trickster is not yet satisfied with his unheard-of success, but intends to continue his frauds upon the public. They are worth the money paid for them, however, for since the commencement of time no man ever played out a more bold and difficult *rôle* than has this apparently frail and feeble-minded young man. One hardly knows which to admire most, his immense success, or the credulity by which this success is gained. The Count JOANNES (GEORGE JONES) is again before the Parisian public in the capacity of a public orator. He repeated, a few evenings ago, in commemoration of the birth-day of SHAKESPEARE, his celebrated oration on the great poet, the same for which he professes to have received medals in various countries. The attendance was American and English, mostly, and the orator promised another soireé readings on Friday next.

HEURION, a corporal of the Lancers, wounded on the night of the attempt on the Emperor's life, has just died at the hospital of Val de Grace, under the care of Baron LARREY, from the effects of the wound. He submitted to a series of operations of a painful nature, to extract the piece of bomb, and at length died from hectic fever and exhaustion. This is the ninth victim, and it is to be hoped the last, from this horrible affair. There are others wounded, however, still under treatment.

MALAKOFF.

The British and American Governments on the Slave-Trade.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old subscriber and constant reader of your paper, may I be allowed to have a word therein respecting the present state of affairs in the Gulf of Mexico? I, of course, allude to the action of the English cruisers.

Laying on one side all the singular statements of outrage, &c., (which are not yet proved, except by one-sided affidavits,) I would say, in the action which is now being rigorously taken in the Gulf, as well as on the Coast of Africa, is it not a proof of sincerity on the part of the English nation to put down the Slave-trade? Is it not a fact (we cannot ignore it—why should we blink it?) that the United States of America have done but little to put down that trade; that all the vessels nearly that are taken, not only carry the American ensign, but are built and equipped in America?

Let any one candidly inquire into the last year's history of the Slave-trade. Let him, and ask himself this question: Is my country occupying that position, or even endeavoring to do it, that a free, liberal and Christian nation ought to do in reference to this trade? I do not allude in this sentence to any treaty; but when I recollect that a special one has been entered into between the United States and England, and see how loosely it has been interpreted—how carelessly it has been fulfilled—I am inclined to regret, and most deeply so, that America does not stand high in the scrutiny of sincerity, or the good opinion of nations? I am under the idea—it is impressed upon me by circumstances and history—that as a people *we are not sincere* in our wish to lesson the sum of human Slavery. Otherwise, how easy it would be for our Government to meet that of Great Britain in order to accomplish that object, both in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Coast of Africa!

Easy?—yes; but the great object with us seems to be to connive at it.

Slavery is now not only advocated, but the Slave-trade also. The Government itself is conducted by those interested in Slavery.

We may, Mr. Editor, bury our heads, like the ostrich, in the sand, and think we are not seen, as it respects this matter of Slavery and its maintenance; but we are, and must be, judged by the opinions of the world.

For my own part, as an American, I should rejoice to see a few of our own vessels imitating the English gunboats, in their zeal and activity to put an end to what we have declared to be "piracy." But shall we ever have that pleasure?

Yours, most respectfully, UNION-SQUARE.

The Wisconsin Corruption.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article this morning on "Wholesale Corruption," as displayed in the La Crosse swindle, you remark: "If there is anybody left in Wisconsin who has not been bought, or who cares a straw for the honor of the State," &c.—seeming to forget that if there had *not* been any incorruptible men, or those who cared for the honor of the State, the swindle would not have been exposed. It is probably difficult for outsiders to realize the degree of moral courage and persistance exhibited by the Wisconsin Legislature in ferreting out and showing up this rascality. Against the most strenuous opposition of men in high places, whose characters were involved, including an ex-governor, railroad managers and bankers, of large influence, and hitherto occupying honorable positions, the Legislature, through their Committee, have insisted upon and obtained a disclosure of all the facts, not scrupling even to imprison a railroad president for refusing to testify.

Though, as a citizen of Wisconsin, the writer hereof feels deeply humiliated by the pictures of corruption brought to view by the Committee's report, yet he would venture to suggest that if some other Western (and possibly Eastern) States should chance to be favored with as fearless and honest legislatures as the present one in Wisconsin, it *might* be found that all the corruption is not confined to that State.

MILWAUKEE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1858.

Dr. Charles Mackay had a parting dinner given him in Boston on Tuesday evening, at which were present some of the most distinguished *literati* of the country. Among the sentiments drank with the heartiest enthusiasm was the health of Alfred Tennyson, proposed by Mr. Longfellow.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Coiling the Wire on Board the Niagara and the Agamemnon—Interesting Account of the Manner in which it is done—The Operation Nearly Complete—Electrical Experiments—The Successful Inventions of Professor Hughes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA,
KEYHAM DOCK YARD, May 6, 1858.

Since my communication of the 20th ult., nothing of any special interest has transpired. The work of receiving the Atlantic Telegraph Cable on board having been completed, so far as regards that portion deposited here, we are only waiting the arrival of the propellor *Adonis*, from London, which is due with 350 or 400 additional miles of newly made cable. Of this quantity 160 miles are to go on board the *Agamemnon* and the balance into the *Niagara*, which, when received, will make a total of 1,496 miles.

The 1,256 miles now on board are thus stowed: 311⅛ miles in the ward room circle; 357⅛ in lower hold forward; 170⅛ on the orlop deck, immediately above; 297 on the berth deck, and 120 miles on the quarter-deck. There are two circles empty. One is abaft the foremast and is 27 feet in diameter and 5⅛ feet high from the deck; this is intended for the new made cable to arrive. Forward of the foremast is circle No. 7, smaller than any of the others. It is intended for some 60 miles of cable used last year and recovered. This is all intended for experimental purposes on our trial trip, which will take place about the latter end of this month in deep water.

The *Agamemnon* 74 screw-ship having taken in her portion of the cable here, has now 1,260 miles on board. She is now also waiting the balance. Both ships will leave the dock on the 13th inst. Her consort, the *Gorgon* screw-ship, arrived here yesterday.

To see these two ships preparing for this great undertaking strikes the beholder with wonder at the magnitude of the work. As many men as can possibly work at their respective occupations are constantly engaged day and night. One can scarcely move fore and aft without encountering them or coming in contact with their work. While cable-coilers are engaged at their duty not a moment's interval occurs except when a splice has to be made. This great haste appears unnecessary, for we cannot leave the dock before "Spring Tide," (13th inst.)

We are now engaged receiving the massive machinery. The steam engine is on the quarter-deck; also, wire, rope and hawsers, large and small buoys for the cable, buoy-ropes and anchors, and all manner of implements to be used. They are apparently enough of themselves to load a common-sized vessel. In order to make room for them the officers and men are much incommoded, and are deprived of a great portion of their usual quarters, yet so far not a murmur has been heard; on the contrary such inconvenience is cheerfully submitted to. All seem to take an interest in the success of the expedition. When it was known that a portion of our crew would be required to assist in coiling the cable, the volunteers exceeded the number wanted.

In order to give you some idea of the manner in which we are working, imagine the ship some 200 yards from the tanks where the cable is stowed on shore in immense water-tight apartments, the cable soaking in tar. It is drawn out at the top of the roof by means of a small engine placed on board a hulk formerly a 20-gun brig in the British navy. The cable simply passes over a wheel 15 feet 10 inches in diameter. To this wheel is attached an indicator recording every revolution, so that at any moment by reference to it the quantity is obtained. The wheel revolves with the slightest pressure, so does also all the other leading wheels from the tank to the ship, of which there are 19—they are called bobbins. Some of them are erected on float stages 18 feet high and are made of sheet-iron, being various in size, some 4⅛ feet in diameter, and others but 2⅛ feet. There are also four wooden drums or wheels and five more bobbins on deck to convey the cable to the circles on board. From four to six men are stationed along the deck and platforms to guide the cable.

In the circles where the cable is being coiled there are from 36 to 40 men. They sit close together and each takes hold of the cable as it is passed to him by a person who constantly is on the walk around and in this circle. Following him is a second person, an employe of the Company, who inspects the work and detects all imperfections, noting down in a book the precise time, place and position, and where located, when such occurs in the circle. The bobbins, as they are called, resemble in shape a common modern spool, used for thread, and are made of thick sheet iron. They travel on an iron axle which passes through the cable, simply resting on the center or drum of the spool. From the tanks to the engine is extended a telegraph wire, and, should occasion require it, the operator, stationed at the tank, touches the necessary key and instantly a bell rings at the engine. Then again from the engine to the circle is extended a gutta percha air tube; signals are established between the points, and a single breath through the tube causes a shrill whistle at the engine and it stops. Two breaths are to go on, and three indicate increased speed. The most perfect system and care is observed throughout. An overseer walks round the circle as each turn is laid. This person in turn is overlooked by an officer from the ship in constant attendance, and regularly relieved; at intervals some one of the Directors or managers of the Company are watching the entire movements and giving orders. The lieutenants of the ship are also on watch, looking on, and occasionally give their orders. As night sets in some 40 or 50 brilliant lamps are lighted, so the ship appears well illuminated all night for men to see and attend to the duty of coiling.

The facilities of this yard are great indeed for the company, and favorable to our ship. The Admiralty grants every reasonable wish and desire; and although no lights are suffered on board after 10 o'clock, still the Telegraph Company are unrestricted.

The immense tanks, built inside, are of massive and durable stone walls, and were formerly occupied for a magazene. As fast as they are emptied all is torn down to make room for additional docks. The Keyham Steam Dockyards covers at present time 78 acres, and when the new plan is completed it will cover 100 additional acres for dock yard purposes. By a notice I see all the vast materials, wood, iron, &c., not required by the Company, will be sold at auction in a few days. This notice states that the wood composing the tanks is 175 feet long by 45 feet broad. It was a sight to see each filled with cable, while the *Agamemnon* was drawing two streams of it out by her machinery on her deck, we at the same time, by means of the same power, was taking one cable from an adjoining tank. Near these tanks are the electricians' rooms, filled with implements and machinery. One or more operator is constantly in attendance day and night, sending messages to test the contiguity through the entire cable while passing on board both ships, as well as that which is in the tanks. Although the *Agamemnon* has moved into another dock some distance from us, the communication is still kept up between us and all the entire cable each has on board. It was but a few days since that a celebrated electrician, a Mr. HUGHES, arrived here from the United States. He went immediately to work under the request and patronage of the Atlantic Telegraph Company. He was most successful, and his discovery and improvements met with hearty approval.

About the 25th or 30th of this month we shall probably leave in company with the *Agamemnon*, on our trial trip. The general opinion is that we shall be absent some eight or ten days, and return to Cork to rendezvous, there to remain until all is fully ready for final departure with our consorts. It is also pretty well understood that we steer West for our own Continent, and the *Agamemnon* towards the East. This has been agreed upon, and the point gained by our Captain; who, it seems, had such a wish. Yet the English Generals were anxious that the *Agamemnon* should land the western end.

Capt. HUDSON is extremely popular here; yet he maintains his rights. It was at his suggestion that an officer of his rank was appointed to command the *Agamemnon* this trip. I hear that last time she was commanded by a meritorious officer, with whom Capt. HUDSON became particular friends; yet he remonstrated against his reappointment, on no other account than rank. She is now to be commanded by a Captain.

There is some relaxation of naval discipline on board, owing to the nature of the expedition. Yet all must conform strictly to the rules and order. I have seen enough to convince me, if necessity required it, that the strictest discipline would and could be enforced

G.

The Oregon Bill—Senator Trumbull's Vote.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 21, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In an editorial in Wednesday's TIMES, alluding to the bill for the admission of Oregon, and the clause in her Constitution excluding free negroes and Chinese, you say:

"On this ground Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill till December."

You are mistaken in supposing I made the motion for the reason assigned. So far from it, my remarks made at the time, published in the *Globe* of the following morning, and herewith inclosed, show that I distinctly repudiated the idea of making the exclusion of free negroes the ground of my motion, and based it wholly on other grounds.

Please make the proper correction.

Very respectfully, LYMAN TRUMBULL.

FROM WASHINGTON

Expenditures of the Government—Navigation Laws—Duties on Imports—Resort to Direct Taxation—Report of a Special Committee, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 19, 1858.

The Select Committee, of which Hon. W. W. BOYCE, of South Carolina, is Chairman, appointed to consider the several subjects of a reduction of the expenditures of the Government, the Navigation Laws, the existing duties on Imports, the expediency of a gradual repeal of all duties on imports, and a resort exclusively to Internal taxation, submitted their report, to-day, through Mr. BOYCE, whose work it is. Mr. GARNETT, of Virginia, dissents, and asks leave to make a minority report at a future time. Mr. BOYCE first goes into an examination of the expenditures of the Government, which for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were $65,032,559, and which he maintains are greater than with an economical administration of the Government they ought to be. To show this he has constructed a table, which exhibits the receipts, expenditures and population of the country for the year 1823, in comparison with those of the year 1857, and produces the following results:

Year 1823, population 10,606,540; receipts, $20,540,666 26; expenditures, $9,784,154 59; receipts *pro rata* as to population, $1 93 66-100; expenditures *pro rata* as to population, $0 94 24-100. Year 1857, population 28,500,000; receipts, $68,969,212 57; expenditures, $65,032,559 76; receipts *pro rata* as to population, $2 41 90-100; expenditures *pro rata* as to population, $2 28 18-100. Increase of 1857 over 1823 in population, 17,893,460; receipts, $48,428,546 31; expenditures, $55,248,405 17; receipts *pro rata* as to population, $0 48 33-100; expenditures *pro rata* as to population, $1 33 94-100. This statement shows that the ratio of expenditure is far in excess of the increase of population. But Mr. BOYCE says:

"The expenditures ought not, for very obvious reasons, to increase in proportion to the increase of population. But, conceding that it should, the expenditures of the Government, in round numbers, should not exceed $28,000,000, when it is $65,032,559 76—an excess of $37,032,559 71. This result is sufficiently striking, but it is rendered much more so when we consider the important facts: 1. That 6,196,000 acres of the public lands were granted during the last fiscal year for railroad purposes, which may be valued at $15,490,000, being at the rate of $2 50 an acre. 2. That appropriations to supply the deficiencies of the last fiscal year have been called for, amounting in round numbers to $10,000,000, making the total expenditures of the Government, in round numbers, for the last fiscal year, $90,000,000—an excess over the ratio of expenditures, in 1823, of $62,000,000. The administration of the Government in 1823 was not considered peculiarly economical; on the contrary, it was pronounced by some at the time as extravagant, and really was much more so than the first term of Mr. JEFFERSON'S administration."

Here are, really, some shocking facts, which must attract the attention of political economists, and lead them to ask, with this Committee, what is the remedy for such an enormous increase in the expenses of the Government, which has gone on, as the report says, "under every party and every Administration with the regularity of a great principle." Mr. BOYCE says the only remedy for this condition of things is to change the existing system of taxation. In the first place, he thinks that a large revenue is an incentive to large expenditure, and argues that the present system makes it the interest of the manufacturing class that imposts should produce a large revenue. He refers to the facts connected with the modification of the tariff in the last Congress, as an illustration of their influence, and says that one of the first steps to be taken is to place that great and active interest on the side of low taxation, the necessary antecedent of economy. The next evil in the present system, he considers to be, that the people are ignorant of what they pay, a kind of knowledge with which direct taxation would furnish them, and so keep up their vigilance. He then instances the cost of collecting the revenue from customs, which, for the last fiscal year, was $3,552,359 50, employing 3,088 officers. Additional figures are given to show the number of custom-houses which do not support themselves. The net revenue collected at 18 different ports of entry, which are named, was, for the last fiscal year, $1,769,163 43, and the cost of collecting it was $567,839 02. He then instances the number of officers employed, all of whom might be dispensed with under free trade and direct taxation, when each State, through its Treasurer, should pay over her quota towards the support of the General Government. He argues, also, against the irregularity of tariff duties, which must always operate as a bounty to one part of the community, and a double tax on the great class of consumers; maintains that the present system necessarily cripples the productive energies of the country, and interposes a great obstacle to the highest development of our industrial resources. In 1850, the cotton, woolen, and iron manufactures, and sugar produced and consumed in the United States, were enhanced in price, by the tariff, $39,975,985, which was the amount of indirect tax paid to the home producers of those articles. In 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the indirect tax then paid in the enhanced price of home products, caused by the tariff, at $50,000,000. The Committee reduce this to $30,000,000 a year since then, and reckon up the total for those years at $1,000,000,000, which the people of the United States have had to pay for the luxury of persisting in an industrial blunder.

In regard to the Navigation Laws, Mr. BOYCE declines to enter into details, as the subject has been reported on by another Committee, (on Commerce,) but he sets down and calls attention to the following as "defects of principle" in those laws:

1. The requisition that American vessels engaged in the coasting trade should pay 50 cents per ton unless "three-fourths of the crew are American citizens, then only 6 cents per ton;" and the further provision that American vessels, entering from foreign ports shall pay 25 cents per ton unless the officers and two-thirds of the crew are American citizens.

2. The exclusion of foreign built vessels, though owned by American citizens, from engaging with entire equality in the coasting and other trade of the United States.

3. The entire exclusion of foreign vessels, owned by foreigners, from the coasting trade.

The first provision Mr. BOYCE considers an unnecessary burden on the country during peace, without promising any adequate compensating result in time of war. The second defect alluded to above, he thinks gives the American ship-builder "a perfect monopoly," in which, as the report says, "he can see no justice," since Americans are thus compelled to buy American ships, without reference to whether they can buy foreign built ships cheaper. Mr. BOYCE quotes from a speech of Hon. E. BROOKS, of New-York, wherein he admitted that ships could be built in the British Provinces "some 20 per cent. or more cheaper than in New-England or New-York;" and "this monopoly," Mr. BOYCE says, "ought to be abolished, in the interest of commerce, manufactures and agriculture of the country." The prohibition of the coasting trade to foreign vessels, he considers, creates another monopoly opposed to cheap sea transportation, and a modification of the navigation laws in these respects is recommended.

In regard to the present tariff, the Committee say they think its principal defects are:

1. That too large a proportion of the duties is thrown on articles of prime necessity. For instance, nearly one-half of the present revenue is raised from duties on cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and sugar, articles indispensable to the great masses of the people. To reduce duties on articles of necessity is in effect to increase wages.

2. It is protective in its character, as is observed from the following considerations: Ordinary cotton manufactures pay 24 per cent., bagging pays 15, but all bleached, printed, painted or dyed cotton goods and de laines pay 30 per cent. Manufactures of iron pay 24; pig, bar, sheet and all other iron, 24. Woolen manufactures pay 24, except flannels and baizes, which pay 19, &c., &c. Several other instances are given, with the remark that a minute analysis of the tariff would only further illustrate the fact.

3. There are certain imports on the free list which should not be there, as, for instance, tea and coffee, which the Committee say are peculiarly fitted for taxation.

The following are the principles on which the Committee think the tariff should be modified, if the policy of collecting the revenues of the Government by duties on imports is to be continued:

1. A total abandonment of the doctrine of protection. No duty should be laid with the view of protecting any form of industry. The tariff should be considered purely as a fiscal instrument. At the same time they say that they have no idea that any tariff can be constructed which will not operate protectively, which fact constitutes one of their objections to having any tariff at all.

2. Articles of prime necessity should be taxed at the present rate of duty, and articles of luxury at the highest revenue standard, with the purpose of relieving the producing classes from the burdens of taxation.

3. The free list should be confined to such articles as furnished so inconsiderable an amount of revenue as not to remunerate for the trouble and expense of collection, and the raw material of domestic manufactures.

The report here embraces a statement exhibiting the amount of duties which would have accrued in the year 1857, from tea, coffee, copper-plates suited for sheathing vessels, copper-ore, sheathing metal, garden seeds, shrubs, trees, &c., at a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. It shows that the duty paid would have been $6,214,248.

The report argues that direct taxes are required by the Constitution to be laid, in the article which says that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers," &c. The practical system it recommends, after quoting from decisions of the Supreme Court, to show what are direct taxes in the sense of the Constitution, is this:

Ascertain the total amount needed for the Government.

Apportion that among the States, according to the rule of apportionment, and let each State collect its *quota* in its own way, and pay over such *quota*, deducting the reasonable expenses of collection.

The advantages of which system, the Committee say, would be:

1. Perfect equality, according to the provisions of the Constitution, in the burdens of taxation. The moral effects of this perfect constitutional equality cannot well be overestimated. No State, no section could complain of paying an undue share, for each State loyal to the Constitution could not but be satisfied with the equality of the Constitution. There could no longer be any complaint of class taxation. The apportionment would simply be the result of an arithmetical calculation, in pursuance of the rule prescribed by the Constitution. The vast enlargement of the Republic, and the increase of States, inculcates most strongly the benefits of removing all causes of complaints as to the inequality of taxation by establishing the system of equality laid down in the Constitution.

The objection that a State might refuse to furnish its quota, it is said, would be surmounted by the Federel Government collecting such quota by its own fiscal agents.

2. This system of each State collecting its own quota, would dispense with the services of about three thousand Federal officers, who are necessary under the present system. Under the system proposed, a United States sub-treasurer in each State would be amply sufficient. The advantages of this incidental consequence would be very great indeed, for one of the dangers of our Federal system of Government is its vast patronage. The effect of this vast and necessarily increasing patronage, is to augment the dangers of the Presidential election, &c.

3. Another advantage of a direct system of taxation is the fact, obvious from many considerations, which we do not now propose to enlarge upon, that the least amount possible of taxation will be imposed upon the people, who, knowing precisely what they pay, will become more vigilant on this point, and naturally result in the utmost economy in the expenditures of the Government.

4. Another advantage of direct taxation, perhaps not inferior to any which has been mentioned, is, that it will be the least interference possible with the industry of the country. Under this system, industry will be left perfectly free, and we can attain the great point of entire free trade. This involves a more extended consideration of this branch of the subject.

The report then goes into a long, careful, elaborate and able discussion of the doctrine of free trade, compared with the protective policy, occupying about twenty very closely-written foolscap pages. It concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the vast and increasing expenditures of the Federal Government indicate the necessity of a change in our fiscal system, whereby the protective policy shall be entirely abandoned, and a resort had at as early a period as may be practical, exclusively to direct taxation.

Resolved, That the existing tariff is defective, as being founded on the protective policy, as taxing certain articles of prime necessity too high, as not discriminating sufficiently so as to throw the burdens of taxation as much as possible on articles of luxury, to the exemption of articles of necessity, and as placing certain articles on the free list which should pay duty, and that any modifications of the tariff which may be made should be made so as to avoid these defects, and for the purpose of using the tariff merely as a fiscal instrumentality.

Resolved, That the highest development of the industrial resources of the country is to be attained by the greatest freedom of exchanges, which can only be thorouhlgy accomplished by the entire abolition of duties on imports, and a resort exclusively to direct taxation.

Resolved, That the system of direct taxation presenting the most advantages, is for each State to collect and pay over its quota, to be ascertained by the constitutional rule of apportionment, thus insuring perfect equality, and dispensing with multitudes of Federal officers.

Resolved, That the navigation laws should be so modified as not to require any portion of the officers and crews of American ships to be American citizens, and that American citizens shall be free to purchase and sail foreign-built ships on an entire equality with American-built ships, and that the American coasting trade shall be open on terms of perfect equality to foreign ships.

The report makes forty-eight close foolscap pages, and is signed by Mr. BOYCE alone, as Chairman. It has been ordered printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. It will not probably be called up before next session.

O.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 19.

The Montgomery Convention did nothing, so far as measures are concerned. Measures were discussed—the condition of the South was considered in its political, which control its commercial, relations. A large number of Southern men of influence and consideration, from different portions of the South, had an opportunity of conferring with each other, and of giving information as to the opinions and temper of the people of the South. These were all the benefits the Convention imparted, and these were all the benefits that every reasonable man ought to have anticipated.

Southern Commercial Conventions, entirely voluntary, are clothed with no legal powers. They, from their very nature, are mere consultative bodies. They cannot legislate; and, constituted as they are, they should rarely even recommend any measures of policy or of legislation. Consultation and information are the legitimate objects of their creation. But are these objects vain or useless?

One great end already obtained by these Conventions, is a knowledge of the fact that nothing can be done in the present Union to alter or change the course of our commerce. Direct trade with the customers of the South in Europe is an impossibility. By the laws and the operation of the Union, the intermediate agency of the North, in conducting and controlling the course of the commerce of the South, is its inevitable incident. *Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, are only suburbs of New-York.* To know our condition is the first great requisite for altering it.

Another great end obtained by these Conventions, is a better knowledge of the true interests of the South. Able men are brought together to consider and discuss the disabilities under which the southern people lie, and the best instrumentalities for removing them. It has been from this view that have arisen the discussions in the late Convention relative to the African slave-trade. *Although the South is as powerless in the Union to open the African slave-trade as it is to establish direct trade with Europe*, the discussion is not without its benefits.

But the greatest utility of Southern Conventions is, doubtless, the information imparted and obtained as to the condition of the public opinion of the people of the South, and the spirit which actuates them. In this respect the late Convention at Montgomery has been of distinguished use. Beyond doubt, the spirit of this Convention was higher and more united than has ever characterized any other Convention which has ever assembled in the South; and if the late compromise with respect to Kansas had not taken place, the Montgomery Convention would have left its mark in history. As it is, *this Convention will be considered, at the North, at least, as one of the bubbles of Southern imbecility and helplessness, only illustrating and proving their own settled mastery and predominance in the Union.*

The Catholic Order of Jesus—Letter from Archbishop Hughes.

We noticed, the other day, with intimations of incredulity, the publication in the Albany *Statesman* of a pretended disclosure of a new secret order among the Roman Catholics of this country, Archbishop HUGHES at their head, formed for the purpose of controlling the civil and political action of the members of that Church. The statements of the letter are explicitly contradicted in the following letter from the Archbishop:

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

I take the liberty of forwarding to you a journal published in Albany, which reached me this morning, through the medium of the Post-Office. It contains, as you will perceive, an article of three columns, scurrilous in its language towards myself, and malicious in its intended purpose as affecting the public mind.

I do not notice it with a view of repelling its defamatory imputations. Many such articles have come under my notice, and been allowed to pass unheeded by me. I had begun to suppose that my age, if not my office in the Church, would shield me from personal insult at the hands of all honorable men having control of the public press, and, of course, having the power to influence public opinion for good or evil. It is not my intention, therefore, with the antecedents of my life, more or less known to my fellow-citizens, to interpose any shield of defence against the impeachment and slanders contained in the article to which I have taken the liberty of calling your attention.

But I owe it to the candor, the honorable impartiality and kindness which I have experienced, even in the worst of times, at the hands of the Press, to state at once, and in the most emphatic manner, that so far as I am conscious of truth and of my own thoughts and actions, there is not a syllable in the article referred to that is not equally false and malicious. The object of the writer and publisher is evidently to inflame the minds of a portion of our people by a statement which, if it prove true, would render me unfit to live in a civilized community, but which, so far as I am concerned, or any one else, with my knowledge or consent, is as false as if it came immediately from the father of lies.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,
† JOHN HUGHES, Abp. of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 21, 1858.

The Federal Finances—Condition and Prospects of the Treasury.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1858.

SIR: In view of the early adjournment, I desire to call the attention of Congress to the present condition of the Government.

In my annual report I estimated that there would be a balance in the Treasury, at the end of the present fiscal year, of $426,875 67, which would have required a deficiency in our resources of five millions of dollars to be provided for; as that amount is necessary, at all times, to be in the Treasury for its prompt and successful operation. This estimate was based upon an expenditure limited to the appropriations then authorized by law. Since that time the demands upon the Treasury for the present fiscal year have been *increased by legislation to an amount not far below ten millions of dollars.* Another important element of that estimate was the probable receipts from customs and other sources during the then three remaining quarters of the fiscal year.

The actual receipts for that period, it is now believed, will fall *ten millions below that estimate*; attributable to the fact that the trade and business of the country have not recovered as rapidly from the effects of the late revulsion as was then anticipated.

Owing to these causes, the twenty millions loan of treasury notes, authorized by the act of Dec. 23, 1857, will be exhausted in supplying the deficiencies in the treasury for the present fiscal year.

We shall commence the next fiscal year dependent entirely upon the current receipts into the treasury to meet all demands from it.

In reply to a call upon the heads of the different departments, I have received official information that the sum of $37,000,000 will be, probably, called for during the first two quarters of the next fiscal year. This sum does not include such amounts as may be appropriated by Congress over and above the estimates submitted to them by the departments, and I have no data upon which to estimate for such expenditures. Upon this point Congress is better able to form a correct opinion then I am.

To meet these expenditures, it is not prudent to rely upon receipts into the Treasury, estimated upon the too rapid revival of trade and business. I believe that we may safely calculate upon receipts, during that period from all sources, of $25,000,000. Looking to this state of things, I recommend that authority be given to this department to supply any deficiencies that may arise in meeting the demands upon the Treasury by an additional loan not exceeding $15,000,000.

In view of the amount of Treasury notes already issued, I recommend a loan for that amount, to be negotiated for a period of not more than ten years, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum.

I have confined this inquiry to the two first quarters of the next fiscal year, as Congress will reassemble before the close of the second quarter, and it will be time enough then, should it become necessary, to provide for future contingencies that cannot now be foreseen.

I do not recommend any measure for increased taxation. It would be unwise at this time to attempt a modification of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, for the reasons given in my annual report to Congress. Sufficient time has not elapsed to test the effects of that act upon the revenue, considering the condition of the country during the period of its operation. In addition to this consideration, neither the receipts nor the expenditures of the Government should be estimated for in the future, upon the basis of its present receipts and expenditures. The former have been, and still are, too seriously affected by the late revulsion to justify a policy of legislation based upon a probable continuance of this state of things for any considerable period of time.

The latter have been so greatly increased by causes of a like temporary character as to preclude, with equal propriety, the policy of considering them as a basis for estimating future expenditures. The most prominent of these temporary causes is the Utah Expedition, which, it is hoped, will not reach beyond the end of the next fiscal year. During the period of an overflowing treasury, a system of expenditure was inaugurated in the building of Custom-houses, Post-offices, Court-houses, and other public works, which, fortunately for the country, has been checked by the exhausted condition of the treasury. The time thus given for a more thorough and rigid inquiry into the necessity and propriety of these expenditures, it is confidently believed, will lead to wise and salutary reforms. Retrenchments in other branches of the public service can, and I have no doubt will, be effected. Attention should be directed more to the reduction of expenditures than to an increase of taxation, to remedy the evils of an excess of expenditures over the means of the Government. A full treasury is an unpropitious element in the work of retrenchment and reform. If measures should be now adopted to provide the Treasury permanently with a sum equal to the present demands upon it, it might relieve the Government from some of its embarrassments, but would greatly weaken the effort to restrain the Government to an economical expenditure of the public money.

The revival of business, which cannot be much longer delayed, will, I am confident, insure from the present tariff a sufficient revenue for the support of the Government in ordinary times.

Extraordinary expenses, rendered necessary by causes equally extraordinary, always being of a temporary character, should be provided for in a like temporary manner.

This principle is too plain to require argument or illustration; it is only necessary to call attention to it to command the approval of every intelligent mind. I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

The Crevasses in the Mississippi—Immense Damage to Sugar Plantations.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of May 16, publishes a supplement containing a view of the great crevasse at BELL'S plantation, and a statement of the condition of the waters. According to the *Picayune's* figures, the damages occasioned by this disaster, will reach four or five millions of dollars. It says:

"On no less than five different occasions has the city of New-Orleans been partially inundated by crevasses which occurred in the levees above it. The first of these visitations was in 1785, the second in 1791, the third in 1799, the fourth in 1816, and the last in 1849. This Spring the river is unusually high, higher indeed than it has been since 1849; but the levees in the vicinity of the city are so well watched and kept in such a thorough state of repair, that no fears of an overflow are entertained.

"The plantation of Mr. BELL, on which the crevasse occurred, is situated about two miles above the upper limits of the city, and on the opposite, or right bank. Through the levee at this point there was formerly a wooden sluice, inclosed on all sides, through which water was conveyed from the river to rice fields in the rear of the plantation. In repairing the levee after the cultivation of rice had been abandoned, this sluice was removed, and the place which it had occupied was filled with earth. But the earth does not appear to have been packed with sufficient solidity, and when the river rose to its greatest height it found the weak spot, and having once forced a passage, it continued to widen the gap with a might and fury which were wholly irresistible. The neighboring planters immediately joined their forces to those of Mr. BELL, and put into requisition the ordinary appliances for the closing of such breaches. Their efforts, however, proved unavailing, and not only was the whole plantation in a short time submerged, but the inundating waters, contrary to expectation, crossed a neighboring canal and embankment, which were relied on as a protection for the plantations and villages further down the river, and carried devastation in their track for many miles. The damages caused by this overflow are variously estimated at from *four to five millions of dollars*, the general impression being *that for two seasons no sugar crops can be raised* on the submerged plantations.

Important Acts of the Two Presbyterian General Assemblies.

The New School Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met at Chicago on the 20th inst. The Rev. Dr. FISHER, of Cincinnati, preached the opening sermon; and the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, of Buffalo, was elected Moderator. The Slavery issue was brought up on the first day of the session. A communication was received from the Presbytery of Harmony, Kentucky, notifying the Assembly that the Synod to which they belonged had withdrawn from its connection with this body; also, a second communication from the same Presbytery demanding a portion of the Assembly's funds. Referred to a special committee, consisting of the Rev. SAMUEL H. GRIDLEY, D. D., the Hon. ROBERT DENNISTON, and SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD.

The Old School Assembly, in session in New-Orleans, has virtually turned the cold shoulder to the seceders from the New School body, who, under the name of the "United Synod of the South," have sought a union with the Old School division. On Tuesday, 11th inst., Dr. BRECKENRIDGE presented a minute on the question of the application for union, which declared it to be the sense of the Assembly that the "recent schism in the New School body" did not call for any new step whatever on the part of the Presbyterian Church. There are, therefore, three distinct branches of the Presbyterian Church in the country.

TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED.—Two murderers were hung last Friday; WILLIAM WILLIAMS, at Harrisburg, for the murder of DANIEL HENDRICKS, and DENNIS SULLIVAN, at Oswego, for killing JOSHUA HIBBARD. Both culprits died without manifesting fear. SULLIVAN, the Oswego murderer, was an Irishman. On the scaffold, he read a paper, declaring his innocence, stating that he was baptized into the Catholic faith, and adding this forgiving expression:

"As a Christian and a disciple of Jesus Christ, I forgive my prosecutors, I forgive my enemies, and all those for whom Jesus Christ suffered and died."

SULLIAAN'S last words were, "Go ahead! don't keep me here." The man WILLIAMS made no speech. A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper says the people were eager to see the spectacle. One man erected a staging on the top of his building, and charged $1 apiece to every one who wished to go up, realizing a considerable sum. There were over 600 applications to the Sheriff for admission. Among the rest was a man who wished one for his wife. After all was over, and the body removed from the prison, the people quietly dispersed.

WILLIAMS has left a confession in the hands of his counsel. It is to be published.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—It is reported that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have made application to the Secretary of the Navy for the use of another Government ship to assist in laying the Atlantic Cable. A Havana paper publishes the order of the Captain-General, authorizing the Submarine Electric Telegraph Company to lay a submarine cable to Key West, and thence by telegraph through Florida, to unite the wires with the telegraphs leading to all parts of the United States.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of May to the 22d day of May, 1858: Men, 97; Women, 80; Boys, 123; Girls, 102. Total, 402*. Adults, 177; Children, 225; Males, 220; Females, 182; Colored persons, 6.

DISEASES.

Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of Kidneys	3
Apoplexy	1
Bleeding from Bowels	1
Bleeding from Lungs	2
Bleeding from stomach	2
Brain	1
Bronchitis	2
Burned or scald.	1
Cancer	3
Casualties	4
Chol. Infantum	4
Colic, pictonum	1
Compression of brain	1
Conges. of brain	6
Conges. of kid's.	1
Cong. of lungs	8
Consumption	67
Convulsions, infantile	35
Croup	5
Cyanosis	1
Debility, adult	1
Debility, infant	12
Delirium trem.	1
Diabetes	1
Diarrhea	4
Dropsy	4
Dropsy in Chest	1
Dropsy in head	21
Drowned	6
Dysentery	4
Dyspepsia	1
Enlar. of liver	1
Epilepsy	1
Erysipelas	6
Fatty kidneys	1
Fever	1
Fever, hectic	2
Fever, puerperal	5
Fever, remittent	1
Fever, scarlet	21
Fever, typhoid	2
Fracture of leg	1
Fracture of the skull	1
Fungus, bleed'g.	1
Heart, dis. of	6
Heart, disease of rheumatic	2
Heart, disease of valvular	1
Hooping Cough	2
Inflam. bowels	10
Inflam. of brain	13
Inflam. of chest	1
Inflam. of heart	1
Inflam. of liver	2
Inflam. of lungs	25
Inflam. of stom.	1
Inflam. of womb	3
Intemperance	2
Killed or murdered by stabbing	1
Liver, dis. of	1
Lues Venerea	2
Marasmus, inft.	8
Measles	5
Neuralgia	1
Old Age	4
Pleurisy	1
Premature Birth	7
Rheumatism	1
Scrofula	3
Small-pox	17
Softening of the spinal cord	1
Spine, dis. of	1
Stillborn	22
Suffocation, accidental	1
Suicide by shoot.	1
Suicide by strychnine	1
Teething	3
Tumor in the brain	1
Unknown, not stated	1
Varioloid	1
Total	402

*Decrease of deaths this week, 2.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, May 22, 1858.

The Alleged Forgery on the Post-Office.

The examination of WM. FULLER, before the United States Commissioner, for the alleged forgery of $5,000 draft upon the General Post-Office Department, was concluded on Friday, and the accused was committed to answer in default of $5,000 bail. The witnesses examined since the last report, were WM. B. DUNDAS, Second Assistant Postmaster-General; JOSEPH B. STEWART, a lawyer of Philadelphia, who was senior counsel in the estate of JAMES REESIDE; and Ex-Police Captain LEONARD.

City Items.

COINCIDENCES.—MR. HERBERT.—They who are curious about coincidences will find two remarkable ones between the recent incidents in HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT'S life and death and two in his novel of "Marmaduke Wyvil, or the Maid's Revenge," first published fifteen years ago. The motto of the book is "Vengeance is mine. I will repay saith the Lord." On page 97 of the Redfield edition will be found the rescue of a maiden from ruffians by the hero, who was very much the class of man with the deceased novelist. The girl and her rescuer afterward contract a love for each other, but she, fearful of his passions, will not marry him. She dies; and at page 451 will be found a soliloquy which he makes upon her memory at a time when he is on the threshold of a duel, viz.: "Surely it was all fate—all fate or chance! I sought her not. It was not my fault that she tended me till love grew upon us both, and has at last made both so wretched!" Next, maddening himself with wine, in a few moments he commits suicide by jumping from the window. It will thus be seen that the imagination of the writer prophesied the two leading incidents in his life.

The young men of St. Paul's M. E. Church presented one of their pastors, the Rev. E. L. PRENTICE, with 60 volumes of valuable works, accompanied by a letter of respect, on Wednesday evening, at the conclusion of his sermon to the young people. Mr. B. F. MANIERRE made the presentation in behalf of the young men with a few remarks, to which the Rev. E. L. PRENTICE responded. After the ceremony an excellent quartette choir sung a parting hymn. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. A. C. Foss, the newly appointed pastor. Mr. PRENTICE resigns his pastoral duties with the Church on account of ill health.

Police Intelligence.

GOOD HAUL BY A PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Symonds, who is stopping at the Astor House, had his pocket picked of $350, at Burton's Theatre on Thursday evening. He did not discover his loss until he came out of the theatre. The Detective Police, who make it a part of their business to attend places of amusement and keep an eye on pickpockets, are excluded from this theatre.

NEW POLICEMEN.—The Police Commissioners at their secret session, on Thursday, appointed thirty-two new policemen. Most of the new appointees reported themselves yesterday morning to the General-Superintendent. They will be detailed forthwith.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, May 24.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 532, 796, 407, 505, 1006, 87, 516, 544, 570, 986, 1018, 1021, 817, 511, 794, 294, 678, 134, 201, 618, 913, 1048, 1073, 1080, 1083, 1090, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1111, 1114, 498, 756, 997, 633, 874, 884, 822, 525, 692, 111, 780, 211, 212, 1081, 429, 997, 597, 925, 828, 969, 992, 993, 994, 868. *General Term*—Nos. 9, 19, 60, 61, 7½, 21, 26, 30, 62½, 62 to 69, 2, 50, 18.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3706, 4068, 598, 652, 656, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 466, 406, 522, 408, 146, 512, 524, 592. *Part II.*—Nos. 747, 743, 753, 755, 757, 759, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 509, 677, 537, 559.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

The Negro-Kidnapping Case—Important Charge of the Recorder.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

On Saturday, the last day of the May term, Recorder BARNARD presided in the Court of General Sessions, and passed several sentences. Patrick Lawler, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. The prisoner, it was clearly proved, acted in self-defence, but used more force than was necessary.

Andrew Genigar, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. A suspension of judgment was solicited from the Recorder by several respectable German citizens, but the application was properly denied, the crime of burglary being too common for any indulgence towards its perpetrators on the part of the Judiciary.

In the case of Oscar M. Thomas, *alias* Mason Thomas, *alias* Mason Spaulding, convicted in the April term of kidnapping from this City a free negro, named George Anderson, (under the pretext that he would employ the said Anderson in tending horses, at Richmond, Va., and give him good wages,) and of selling him at Richmond, as a slave, for the sum of $450, the Recorder gave the following interesting and important decision, at the same time sentencing the kidnapper to ten years in the State prison:

The People vs. *Oscar M. Thomas, alias Mason Thomas, alias Mason Spaulding.*—The defendant was convicted before me at the April Term of this Court, under an indictment containing three counts, one charging him with kidnapping; another with inveigling; and the third with both kidnapping and inveigling George Anderson, with intent to cause him to be sold as a slave. A motion was made to arrest the judgment, on the ground that the verdict could only be sustained on the count for inveigling, and that it cannot be be sustained under that count because the count is defective in not alleging that the sale was to have been made against the will of the person inveigled. And, also, because the facts which constitute the inveigling were not set forth. It is also contended that the verdict cannot be upheld under the first count, and that the third count is faulty in joining two distinct offences of equal grade. As, from the view I take of this case, the verdict can be sustained under the second count, I shall not consider the objections raised to the first and third.

In construing statutes words are to be taken in their ordinary and natural import, and in their ordinary grammatical sense. (Sedgwick on Statute and Constitutional Law, pp. 260 and 261.) In Waller *vs.* Harris, 20th Wendell, pp. 555, 556 and 557, Bronson, Judge, says: "The current of authority of the present day is in favor of reading statutes according to the natural and most obvious import of the language, without resorting to subtle and forced constructions, for the purpose of either limiting or extending their operation."

In Martin *vs.* Hunter's Lessee, Judge Story says words are to be taken in their natural and obvious sense, and not in a sense unnecessarily restricted or enlarged. Another principle in the construction of statutes is, that when technical words occur in a statute they are to be taken in a technical sense, unless it appears they were intended to be applied differently from their ordinary or legal acceptation. The words slave and slavery were known to the Common Law, and Blackstone, in his treatise, treats of the words as meaning an absolute and unlimited power given to the master over the life and fortune of the slave. And he comments upon three origins of the right of Slavery assigned by Justinian, and shows that they are all of them built upon false foundations. The second of these origins is stated to be when one man sells himself to another. The comment of Blackstone is that this, if only meant of contracts to serve or work for another, is very just; but when applied to strict Slavery, in the sense of the laws of old Rome, or modern Barbary, is also impossible, because every sale implies a price, a *quid pro quo*, an equivalent given to the seller in lieu of what he transfers to the buyer, and no equivalent can be given for life and liberty, both of which, in absolute Slavery, are held to be at the master's disposal, and the very price which the vendor seems to receive devolves *ipso facto* to his master the instant he becomes a slave. Blackstone concludes that Slavery cannot originate by the sale of one's self. Slavery in the various Slaveholding States of this Union has been the subject of various legislative enactments, which have abridged in a measure the absolute right over the life only of the slave, leaving, however, in full force the power of the master over the fortune, services and person of the slave. Some of the States may have gone so far as to make provisions respecting the castigation and health of the slave. But, except so far as legislative enactments may have changed the rule, the master still possesses the absolute power over the slave which Blackstone refers to when he speaks of pure and proper Slavery. It seems to me, therefore, that the words "slave and slavery" have obtained from their use by elementary writers, and in statutes, a technical meaning which is that contained in Blackstone. But they have also an ordinary and generally-received meaning. Every person in the community, when using the word slave, and when it is used by others, understands the meaning to be a person who, under legal sanction, is forced, by the infliction of the severest corporeal punishment, to obey the commands and dictates of another, without compensation and against his will; who is bought and sold according to the pleasure of another; who cannot put an end to or escape from his servitude, and who, if he should chance to evade his master and flee, can be, if taken, legally forced back into his servitude against his will. Thus the ordinary and well-received meaning of the words, it will be seen, is the same as the technical meaning. And accordingly the word, when used in the statute in question, must, according to the principles of law above stated, be taken to have been used in that sense. Now, as I have shown, this meaning and definition of the word "slave," carries with it the idea that the person is held against his will. The single word "slave" comprises in itself the whole phrase—a person held to service against his will. Consequently the Legislature did not, in the statute in question, attach the words "against his will" to the word "slave," that being wholly unnecessary and a work of supererogation. According to this view also, when the word "slave" is used in the indictment, it embodies in that one word the words "against his will."

The law of England and of this State does not harbor the supposition that a man will voluntarily subject himself to slavery. It does not admit of his right so to do. A man cannot by a sale of his person reduce himself to such a state of subjection. Such sale would be wholly void, and as a man cannot make such sale where he receives or stipulates to receive for his own use a supposed equivalent, it necessarily follows that he cannot consent to such sale of his person being made by another where he neither receives nor stipulates to receive any real or supposed equivalent. Such consent would be void equally with a sale made by himself. A construction which renders it necessary to hold that it was the intention of the Legislature to pass an enactment recognizing a right to exist contrary to the whole spirit of the Common Law, and framed upon the supposition that a state of things may arise, which supposition the Common Law does not recognize, and will not entertain, should never be put on a statue unless the plain and explicit words of the statue render such construction imperative. The words of the statute are not so clear as to render it imperative on me to hold that the Legislature intended to pass an act recognizing the supposition that a man will voluntary subject himself to slavery and affirms his right to sell himself as a slave.

The construction of the statute in this view must therefore be that when the Legislature used the words "to be sold as a slave," they meant by those words to constitute the crime, and to include in those words every act necessary to constitute the crime; and that if, in order to constitute the crime the sale should be against the will of the person sold, then those words should include and imply and import that the sale was made against his will.

I use the phrase "if in order to constitute the crime the sale should be against the will of the person sold," because it may be a question whether the intent to sell as a slave is not crime within the statute, irrespective of any question concerning the will of the person sold, so far as to prevent the defendant from proving in defence that the intent was to sell with consent. The idea that a man would voluntarily consent to be sold as a slave, is so preposterous, and an outrage on reason, such an insult to human feelings and passion, that the Legislature might well say such a case can never arise, or if it should, it can only occur in consequence of the consent being obtained by trick, artifice, or compulsion, or by undue practices on a feeble intellect, in all of which cases it is our duty to protect the persons from whom such consent was so obtained, and therefore we will strike at the root of the matter and extend the most ample protection, and prevent defendants, from setting up a defence which must invariably be founded on such facts and circumstances as will invariably render the consent void, although the defendants, by cunning contrivances, should so arrange matters as to render it impossible for the prosecution to prove the matters avoiding the consent.

This question, however, from the other views I have taken of this case, it is not necessary now to decide.

In this case it was proved affirmatively, that the person sold, strongly and decidedly dissented, and expressed such dissent.

Upon a grammatical construction of the sentence, the words "against his will" do not apply to the word "slave." The section is as follows: "Every person who shall without lawful authority, forcibly seize and confine any other, or shall inveigle or kidnap any other, with intent to cause such person to be sold as a slave, or any way held to service against his will, shall, etc." Now, by a grammatical construction, if the words "against his will" were intended to apply to the word "slave," a comma should have been placed between the word "service" and the word "against." As the sentence is punctuated in the statute there are two branches, the first of which carries a full and complete idea in itself, and the second another distinct idea. From a view of the two branches, it appears that the intent of the last branch was to cover cases not included in the first, and not to qualify or restrict the meaning of the words previously used.

I will now consider the second objection to the second count, "That the facts which constitute the inveigling, were not set forth."

The indictment alleges that the defendant on the 14th day of January, 1858, at the First Ward in the City of New-York, did, without lawful authority, willfully and feloniously inveigle George Anderson, with intent to cause him to be sold as a slave.

This is sufficiently certain and explicit to inform the defendant of the matter that he is accused of, to enable him to prepare his defence, and to plead his conviction or acquittal in bar to a subsequent prosecution for the same offence. It also charges the offence in the words of the statute, as I have construed it. The indictment is sufficient, under the rule which I have heretofore laid down in The People *vs.* Borges. To set out the means used would be to particularize the proof, and if it were to have any effect, it would be to restrict the prosecution to proving the alleged means, although others might have been used which might not appear or be known until they transpired on the trial. It is not ordinarily the case to set forth the means by which a crime is committed, and when it is set forth, is simply a matter of description.

For these reasons the motion in arrest of judgment is overruled.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Recorder.

MAY 22, 1858.

The prisoner manifested but little emotion when his sentence was pronounced. This decision of the Recorder is all the more important, as it will govern other cases of the same kind, which will very shortly be tried in the same Court.

At the instance of the Assistant District-Attorney, John McAlpine *alias* Col. Marmaduke Reeves, of H. B. M. Army, charged with conspiracy against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who has been incarcerated in the Tombs for several months, was discharged from custody. The cause of this act on the part of the prosecution, was the inability to find witnesses.

Some minor sentences were passed by the City Judge, and the Court adjourned till June 7.

MARKET REPORTS.

Market.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Times*, SATURDAY, May 22, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 120 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, today, 1,357 bbls., including 724 bbls. Pots, and 633 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $34 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is very moderate, though buyers have any existing advantage. We quote Java, 15¾c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 10½c.@14c.; Laguayra, 11c.@11¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.@9½c., and Bahia, 8¾c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 15, there were no cargo arrivals. The sales comprised 5,300 bags Rio, at from 10¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. The imports since Sept. 1 were 214,655 bags, against 350,102 to the same date last year. The stock on hand May 15 was 5,903 bags, against 91,000 at the same time last year.

COTTON—Is in slack request, and prices are heavy. Sales for two days 2,800 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10¼
Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13¼	13¼

EARTHENWARE—The available supply is now quite small, but the demand is limited, and prices are nominally unchanged.

FIRE-CRACKERS—6,500 boxes Canton, 40 packs, have been purchased within a few days at $1 60@$1 65, 6 and 4 months' credit, ⅌ box.

FISH—Dry Cod and Mackerel are more sought after at uniform prices. Herring are dull and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request at about previous figures. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$3 80@$3 95
Extra State	4 00@ 4 15
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 80@ 3 95
Superfine Ohio	3 90@ 4 05
Fancy Ohio	4 10@ 4 15
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 20@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee	4 15@ 4 20
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is unaltered. Sales 650 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 20@$5 50 ⅌ bbl. Southern is in moderate request at about former prices. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls., at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FRUIT—Raisins have been sparingly dealt in, including Layer, at $3, and Bunch at $2 20 ⅌ whole box. Currants, 9c.@10c. ⅌ lb. West India fruit has been in fair supply and demand, including Pine Apples, at $6@$12; Cocoa Nuts at $21. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction here to-day, 3,000 boxes Palermo Oranges, at $2 30@$3 86; and 600 boxes do. Lemons, at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ box. Sales by auction in Boston yesterday, 1,528 boxes Oranges, at $1 62½@$3 25; and 725 boxes Lemons, at $2 42½ per box, and 30 casks Currants at 7c. ⅌ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention, and prices lean slightly in favor of buyers. Sales $25,000 bushels, in lots, including poor to fair White Canadian, at $1@$1 07; choice White Western, at $1 22; prime Red Western, part at $1 06; Milwaukee Club, at 80c.; poor Chicago Spring, at 80c., and choice White Southern, at $1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in light supply, and rather lively request, at firmer prices. Sales $35,000 bushels, at 68c. for damaged mixed Western; 72c. for poor new do.; 75c. for prime old do. do.; 72c.@74c for White, and 75½c.@76½c. for Yellow, chiefly Southern, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also reported of 4,500 bushels Rye, at 68c.@69c., and 12,500 bushels Barley, at from 56c.@60c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ bushel. Oats are heavy and languid at 41c.@42c½. for Western; 39c.@41c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 26c.@32c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales; 1,000 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ⅌ 100 lbs. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 15, sales were made of 500 bales New-York, at $15 50 ⅌ ton.

HOPS—The demand continues limited, at old prices. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7c., old, 2¾c.@3c.

IRON—The demand is very moderate, and prices are unsettled.

LEAD—Pig is in fair request at our quotations: Foreign Pig at $6@$6 12½; American Pig at $6 25@$6 31¼ ⅌ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6¾c.; and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, at unchanged prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@37c. Porto Rico, 26c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@31c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in demand, including common at $1 45 ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered. Tar is selling slowly at $1 75@$2 25, according to quality, ⅌ bbl. Sales have been made within a few days of 3,500 bbls. Crude Turpentine, mainly at $3 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; and, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, in lots, at 45c.@46c., chiefly at 45c.@45½c.; 100 bbls. do., deliverable at the option of the seller, before June 1, at 45c.; and 100 bbls., deliverable, also at the option of the seller, during the month of June, at 43c. cash, ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are in request at steady prices. Linseed is heavy and languid, with small sales of City made at 64c.@65c., cash, ⅌ gallon. 25,000 gallons English have been sold within a few days at 61c.@63c., chiefly within the range, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds present no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered at drooping prices, yet the demand has not improved. Sales since our last 950 bbls., in lots, at $17 85@$18 for Mess, here, $18 for Mess sold last evening, to be delivered by June 1; $16 25 for Prime Mess, and $14 31@$14 37½ for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and are worth 8¾c.@9¾c. for Hams, 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive, yet quoted firm at 8½c.@10c. ⅌ lb. Lard continues in demand, at full rates. Sales 430 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 11½c.@11¾c., with small lots at 11½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales 175 bbls. in lots, at $11 75@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess, and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$21 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate request, at 12c.@19c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in slack demand at 6c.@8c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales 80 tcs., in lots, at from $3 37½@$4, cash, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is good at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 hhds., in lots, mainly Cuba, at from 5¾c.@6⅞c., with Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7¼c.; New-Orleans, at 7¼c., and Melado, part at 4c.; also, 145 boxes Havana at 6½c.@7⅝c. ⅌ lb., usual terms.

TALLOW—Sales: 10,000 lbs. Prime at 10¼c., cash, ⅌ lb. The stock of Butchers' Association has been reduced by the purchase of 100 hhds. for export at about 10c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue in lively request at buoyant prices.

TOBACCO—In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was received and purchased freely at former prices. 250 hhds. Ohio found buyers at steady rates. Kentucky was quiet. Inspections of all kinds during the week, 1,732 hhds. In New-Orleans, during the week ending May 15, sales were made of 4,800 hhds, at rather firmer prices. Week's receipts—5,182 hhds. Week's exports—1,437 hhds. Stock, May 15, 1858, 27,934 hhds., against 14,307 hhds. same date in 1857.

WHISKY—Sales: 400 bbls., in lots, at 21½c., cash, ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—The demand for domestic has been good, chiefly from manufacturers, and prices have not varied essentially. Sales have been reported of nearly 100,000 lbs. domestic fleece, and 65,000 lbs. do. Pulled within a range of from 26c.@38c. for common to full-blood Merino fleece; 40c.@44c. for Saxony fleece; 22c.@25c. for No. 1 pulled; 26c.@29c. for superfine pulled; and 32c.@35c. for extra pulled, ⅌ lb. Also, 70,000 lbs. California, part at 20c., cash, ⅌ lb. No important movements have been reported in foreign. In Philadelphia, during the week, sales were made of 50,000 lbs. domestic at from 27c.@45c. ⅌ lb., on time. In Baltimore, old Wool was very quiet and somewhat nominal. The new clip was arriving and selling, in small lots, at 16c.@18c. for unwashed, ⅌ lb. The new clip has not yet made its appearance in the Chicago market. Other kinds were sparingly sought after there, including pulled at 22c. for superfine, and 25c. for extra ⅌ lb. In Albany, sales were made of 14,300 lbs. fleece at 31c.@36c., and 5,300 lbs. pulled at 26c. for No. 1, and 32c. for superfine, ⅌ lb.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet, without any remarkable change in rates. For Liverpool—Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb.; Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. Pork and Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: a ship from Bic (Price's Mills) to London, Deals, at £4; one from Quebec to London, £3 15s.; one from New-Orleans to Vigo for orders, to discharge at a neighboring port, Tobacco, $12; ship *Daylight*, 550 tons, to Sydney, N. S. W., about $8,000; ship *Gallego*, hence to Liverpool, 25,000 bushels, 9½d. in bulk, and 10d. is ship's bags, and 2,000 bbls. Flour, 2s. 6d.; two brigs, (one British) and a Br. bark same voyage, 8½d. in bulk, and 9d. in ship's bags; a bark and a brig to Glasgow, Grain, 9d. in ship's bags, Resin, 3s., and Flour 2s. 3d.; a bark to Cadiz, 1,500@2,000 bbls. Flour, 50c., 500 qr. casks Wine, $1, 200 bbls. Rum, 4c., and meas. goods, 25c. ⅌ foot; a brig from Machias to Porto Rico and back to New-York, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a bark to Cienfuegos and back, 35c. and $2 50; a brig to north side Cuba and back, same rates; a schr. 166 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,250; a brig, 1,400 bbls., to a Windward Island and back, $600 ⅌ month; a schr. 1,300 bbls., to Falmouth, Jam., and back, $1,200; a bark (5,000 bbls.) now in Boston, from Richmond to Rio, Flour, thence to San Francisco with Coffee, and a brig hence to Cienfuegos and back, on private terms.

Corn at the West.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 20.

We learn from the interior, that in some sections where the article had been selling at 25c., farmers have put the prices up to 40c., owing to the unfavorable prospects with reference to the next crop. The weather, however, has since changed. We have had two clear days in succession, and should it continue dry a few days longer, rapid progress will be made in planting. On rolling land, along the lines of the Little Miami and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, planters were busily engaged to-day. There is ample time yet to make an excellent Corn crop.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, May 20.—At market, 1,200 Beeves, 150 Stores, 1,000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1,700 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices: extra, $8; first quality, $7@$7 75; second quality, $6@$6 50; third quality, $5@$5 25.

WORKING OXEN—$100, $116, $120@$140.

MILCH COWS—$38@$40; common, $19@$20.

VEAL CALVES—$4, $5, $6@$7.

YEARLINGS—$18@$21; two years' old, $25@$27; three years' old, $34@$39.

HIDES—6½c.@7c.; Calf Skins, 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$2 75@$3; extra, $4, $5@$6.

PELTS—$1 25@$1 50 each.

SWINE—Stores, retail, 6c.@7½c.; Shoats, 5¼c.@5½c.; Spring Pigs, 9c. ⅌ lb.

REMARKS—Beef is of better quality than last week, but there is but little variation in prices. Sheep and Lambs sell well. Swine about the same as last week.

BALTIMORE MARKET, May 20.—Since last week's report we have to note a slight decline in prices. The quality, however, of the cattle offering was much inferior to those of the previous week. There were 600 head of Beef Cattle offered to-day, 450 head of which were sold at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 ⅌ 100 lbs., averaging $4 62½. The balance, 150 head, were driven off. Some extra lots, we learn, were sold at higher rates.

HOGS—The market for Hogs has been rather quiet, but we have to note a slight advance on last week's prices. Sales are making readily of good to prime Hogs at $6 75@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SHEEP—The market for Sheep has been very quiet, and but few sales are making. A few lots have been sold at $2 50@$4 ⅌ head, according to quality and weight.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of members of the Association will be held in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, at 8 o'clock.

WM. M. PURDY, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY.—"The Orphan Asylum Society in the City of New-York," will hold its Fifty-second Anniversary on TUESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock M., at the Institute, Bloomingdale. The Rev. J. M. CUYLER will read the report and deliver an address; the children will take part as usual in the exercises. All who are friendly to the Institution are cordially invited to attend. To obviate inconveniences heretofore experienced, omnibusses will leave the corner of Broadway and 32d-st. for the Asylum, every 5 minutes, between 10 and 11½ o'clock, and they will also be in readiness to return after the meeting. At the close of the exercises there will be an election of Trustees for the ensuing year. Should the weather be unfavorable the Anniversary will be postponed to the first clear day. Subscriptions become due at this time.

KANE LODGE.—A. Y. M.—THE ORIGINAL PETItioners for this Lodge are requested to attend a special meeting, at the Gramercy House, No. 116 East 2—th-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired, as this will be the last meeting of the preliminary organization before the communication of the Grand Lodge in June next.

HENRY C. BANKS, Chairman.

SAMUEL C. SWARTS, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, No. 406 Grand-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, May 25, at 7½ o'clock. An election will be held to elect a Secretary. Punctual attendance requested. The friends of the cause are invited to be present.

ENEAS ELLIOT, President.

HENRY C. BOYD, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 24, at NOON. Subjects—*Flowers, Small Fruits,* and *The Mud and Shells of our Salt Rivers and Bays as Manure.* Ladies and strangers are respectfully invited, and are always welcome. Admission free, always, to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

AN IMPORTER'S SALE
OF
PARIS MANTILLAS,
Manufactured by the celebrated artist
JEAN DE LA MAIR,
of the
Villa La France,
At No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel,
For the New-York City Trade.

In consequence of the still unsettled state of the wholesale trade, the subscriber has determined to close out at retail, for cash, the whole of his Spring and Summer importations for the popular trade, and now offers to the LADIES OF NEW-YORK and vicinity, at the cost of importation, the following articles:

GUIPURE LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS,
CAMBRIA LACE MANTILLAS,
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE POINTS MANTILLAS,
PUSHER LACE CENTRES,
BLACK SILK AND NET MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
BLACK SILK AND GUIPURE MANTILLAS.

As the sale will continue for the limited space of sixty days, during which time he must close out the entire valuable stock of Ladies' Outer Garments to enable him to return to Europe.

No. 599 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
(Late Carter, Quinan & De Forest.)

Are now opening and offering for sale a fine variety of MERRIMAC, COCHECO, SPRAGUE, PACIFIC, AND OTHER PRINTS, At the lowest market price. MANCHESTER, PACIFIC AND HAMILTON DE LAINES, SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, Lawrence, Cabot, Amoskeag, York Mills, Dwight, Lonsdale, Wamsuttas, AND OTHER POPULAR BRANDS. Also, an EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF DRESS GOODS From Auction and Private sale. Their stock embraces most articles necessary for the supply of a retail store.

AT BULPIN'S NEW STORE,
No. 415 Broadway.
ELEGANT NEW MANTILLAS
Will be displayed this week,
At prices to suit the times.
Silk and lace circulars, at $10,
Solid silk circulars, at $14 and $16,
Rich French lace mantillas,
Elegant lace talmas, at $8,
All the richer goods proportionately moderate.
GEO. BULPIN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door south of Canal-st.

DRESS GOODS.

CHEAP FOR CASH AND SHORT CREDIT.

BOOTH & TUTTLE,
CORNER OF
CHAMBERS, CHURCH AND WARREN STS.,

ARE MAKING DAILY ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCK of DRESS GOODS, of NEW and DESIRABLE Styles suitable to the season, and at prices that will secure the custom of all Close Buyers who will examine it.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And No. 47 and 49 CATHARINE STREET.
CHOICE PARIS DRESS SILKS,
Rich Robes à Quille and Flounced Robes, Fashionable Chene Silks, Bayaderes, Brocade, Moire and Paris Plaid Silks, in great variety.
ALSO, CHEAP LOT FROM AUCTION.
About 1,000 pieces Plaid and Chene Silks,
Beautiful Spring Styles, at 75 cents.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS,
Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Fancy Articles, Hosiery, Under-Garments, &c., &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
MANTILLAS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS,
Spring Talmas, &c., &c.—Full assortment.
APPROVED SHAPES—LOW PRICES!

BANDS, BASQUE MUSLINS, BASQUES, &c.
2,000 Jaconet, Swiss and Mull Bands, from 25c. to 62½c.
100 Marseilles Basques, fringed, at $5.
500 Maltese Collars, from 62½c. to $1 each.
Figured Laces and Basque Muslins, in great variety, all purchased at recent auction sales.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 24
750 Paris Printed JACONET ROBES, Jupes à Volantes, at $2 50 per robe.
400 ditto JACONET FLOUNCED ROBES, $3 per robe.
500 best quality Paris Printed Flounced ORGANDIE ROBES, at $5 per robe.
500 Paris Printed ORGANDIE ROBES, in Double Jupe Bayadere, $6 per robe.
Rich CHINTZ ORGANDIE ROBES, JUPE BAYADERE, $7 50 per robe.
Also,
300 FRENCH PERCALE ROBES MATINEE, $1 75 per robe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 24,
500 PAIRS RICHLY EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, At $1 50 per pair.
750 RICHLY EMB'D FRENCH LINEN CAMB. HDK'FS, At $1 each.
600 RICH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, At 75 cents each.
Purchased at the recent Auction Sale at a great sacrifice.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE CLOTHING AT GENIN'S BAZAAR
IS CUT BY ISLETON,
Whose skill is unsurpassed in the country.
NEW STYLES IN DRESS AND SCHOOL SUITS.
ELEGANT BRAIDED JACKETS.
COMPLETE SUITS FOR RISING AMERICA.
SPRING TALMAS,
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

MANTILLAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer, on Monday, May 24, a rich and varied assortment of
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS.
Also,
A large assortment of Shawls, suitable for the presen season.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 24,
RICH CHINTZ, SATIN PLAID, GRENADINE ROBES,
in Double Jupes à Quille,
$16 per Robe.
Ditto ditto in Jupe Bayadere,
$10 per Robe.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLACK SILK FLOUNCED ROBES.
300 RICH BLACK SILK FLOUNCED ROBES,
At $18 per Robe,
(Usual price, $30.)
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
DECORATIONS.
GREAT BARGAINS!!!
SUTPHEN & WEEKS,
NO. 404 BROADWAY,
Having determined to discontinue their
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Now offer their entire stock
of
FRENCH
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
DECORATIONS,
FOR CASH,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
HAVING BEEN ENLARGED,
Great inducements will be offered to FIRST-CLASS BUYERS throughout the United States and Canada.

THE EVERETT HAT
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN
and
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
while the peculiar qualities of the
CRITTENDEN HAT
consist in the harmony of its ample proportions with the quiet colors used in its manufacture, together furnishing a selection and completing an assortment in such a manner as proves the correctness of the decision made by the trade, that
EACH IS NECESSARY TO THE OTHER
in supplying the constitutional and inevitable differences of taste existing among gentlemen.
MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
NO. 45 BROADWAY.

HILL'S NEW CARPET STORE, NO. 279 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts. Housekeepers and others in want of Carpetings, Oil-Cloths, &c., are invited to purchase their Goods at this establishment, where they will find a good selection of beautiful new patterns, never before imported, and which, having been purchased during the pressure, will be sold at astonishingly low prices to suit the times.

The usual assortment of goods kept in the best stores will always be found in great variety at No. 279 Hudson-st., wholesale and retail.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are much appreciated by those who use them. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 35 John-st., up-stairs.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS.
BARGAINS IN STELLA SHAWLS.
Every color, including Black Broché Borders, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3 to $5. Reduced $1 to $2 50.
Cashmere Shawls, $1 25, $1 50 to $2 50.
BARGAINS IN DRESS SILKS.
Indias, Foulards, Bayadere and Striped Silks, 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d. to 7s. Reduced 1s. to 2s. per yard.
Flounced Robes, Robes à Quille, Mourning Silks, &c.
BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS.
2,000 solid Silk Mantillas, new shapes, $3, $3 50, $4 to $6.
3,000 Inserted Lace Mantillas, handsomely trimmed, $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 50 to $7.
Every mantilla is warranted to be of the latest style, and at prices 30 per cent. lower than any other house in the City.
BARGAINS IN BAREGES.
300 pieces, choicest styles, 20 per cent. less than cost of importation.
Barége Robes à Quille, Barége double skirt Robes, &c.
BARGAINS IN MUSLIN DE CHENE.
100 pieces, choicest colors, extra quality, 3s., reduced from 4s.
BARGAINS IN PRINTS.
10 cases English Prints, fast colors, 6¼c., cost 8½c.
3 cases, yard wide, French Prints, 1s., cost 20c. to import.
BARGAINS IN LAWNS.
BARGAINS IN CHALLIES.
BARGAINS IN DRAPERIES, &c.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catherine-st., cor. Monroe-st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SILK MANTILLAS AND CIRCULARS,
SILK AND LACE do. do.,
MOURNING MANTILLAS,
BAREGE CIRCULARS,
CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, and
PRINCESS WRAPPERS, in choice and beautiful colors.
FRENCH LACE,
PUSHER AND CHANTILLY LACE POINTS,
SQUARES, CIRCULARS WITH HOODS,
AND FLOUNCED MANTILLAS.
We have received, per steamer *Fulton*, new and elegant designs and patterns, all of which we are offering at less than auction prices.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
We are offering the balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK,
including an infinite variety of the new TURKISH SHAWLS, at greatly reduced prices.
PARIS BONNETS,
FRENCH MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS and CHOICE FRENCH FLOWERS
Elegant Novelties received per steamer *Fulton*, will be OPENED MONDAY, 24th inst.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF DRY GOODS.
At retail.
Tremendous bargains, this week,
To close the estate of
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
At the store No. 361 Broadway,
(Formerly Bulpin's Mantilla Emporium.)
50 pieces Lyons black silks;
10 cases printed lawns and baréges;
200 dozen damask table napkins;
300 damask table cloths.
Also,
Shawls, gloves, hosiery, laces, trimmings,
and
Two thousand silk and lace mantillas,
new and beautiful in style,
All to be sold
totally regardless of cost.
C. G. HOOK,
One of the assignees.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET,
CHEAP CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Tapestry, Velvet, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpetings
Also, Medallion Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Rods, &c.
ALSO, CURTAIN MATERIALS, CORNICES,
Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Tassels, &c.,
BELOW CUSTOMARY PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
LADIES' SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Barége, Tissue, and M. de Chene Robes—Choice styles, $5 to $18.
ALSO,
Poplins, Challies, M. de Laines, French Prints, Crepe de Paris, Organdies, Paris Brilliants, Baréges, De Beiges, and Traveling Dress Goods of every description.
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
FASHIONABLE SPRING SHAWLS,
In every variety, including a new lot of
1,000 STELLA SHAWLS, $3 to $5.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Fancy Pantaloon Stuffs, Linen Drillings, Linings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.,
RETAILED AT AUCTION PRICES!

POPULAR TRADE
in
CARPETS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, May 24,
500 pieces English TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, at 87½ cents per yard.
300 pieces English VELVET, $1 25 per yard,
Of the manufacture of JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, and others.
NEW PATTERNS IN
5-Frame ENGLISH BRUSSELS, at $1 10 per yard.
Beautiful patterns in OIL-CLOTHS, at 50 cents per yard.
Heavy OIL-CLOTHS, in wide sheets to suit rooms, 75 cts.
DRUGGETS, RUGS, COCOA MATS,
CANTON MATTING, &c., &c., &c.,
At equally low prices.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

NO. 210 BOWERY.
Real English Velvet Carpeting, at $1 12 and $1 25 per yard
Real English Brussels Carpeting, at 87c., 95c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
Ingrain Carpeting at 25c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 31c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 37c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 50c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 60c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 70c.
Ingrain Carpeting at 75c. per yard.
Oil Cloths at 31c.
Oil Cloths at 37c.
Oil Cloths at 50c.
Oil Cloths at 60c.
Oil Cloths at 70c.
Oil Cloths at 80c.
Oil Cloths at 90c.
Oil Cloths at $1 per yard.
Also, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Matting, Stair Carpeting, &c., at
J. HYATT'S Large Carpet Warehouse,
No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

THE GENTS' AND BOYS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
is replete with fresh importations from Paris and London, embracing silk shirts and drawers, linen, muslin and Marseilles shirts, ready-made and made to order; zephyr under-shirts and drawers; ties, stocks, gloves, collars, hosiery, robes de chambre, and every other article necessary for a gent's wardrobe.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

A TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.
GREAT EXCITEMENT.
300 pieces Glace de Chine, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.
N. B.—Some of the above are very desirable for ladies not wearing mourning.
Observe—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, May 24, several cases of
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Just received per steamers *Persia* and *Fulton*, including the latest novelties introduced in the Lyons and Paris markets.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

MANTILLAS AND POINTS
OF FRENCH LACE,
Beautiful designs, and warranted of the best manufacture. The prices range from $5 to $25 each. Ladies are invited to call and see them.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,

MOURNING SILKS.
RUINOUS SACRIFICE.
Four cases Black and White Silk, Poult de Soie, 50 cts.
Take Notice—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

JUST OPENED,
ANOTHER LOT OF THOSE

White and Gold Tea sets, 44 pieces	$5 50
Toilet sets, 6 pieces	1 00
Silver-Plated Casters	3 50
Silver-Plated Tea sets, 6 pieces	19 50
Silver-Plated Spoons, the dozen	1 25

A large assortment of gas fixtures at low prices, at
SILLIMAN'S, Broadway and 29th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will, on Monday, May 24, make large additions to their popular
STOCK OF SILKS,
At 75 cents, $1 and $1 25 per yard,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

1,000 PAIRS OF FRENCH WOVE CORSETS, $1 a pair; new patterns horsehair, steel spring, skeleton embroidered Skirts, &c.; children's pe—qu—s and embroidered Ponchos, Talmas, Sacks, &c.; Mantillas, Laces, Embroideries, Mitts, Gloves, Bands, Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces, Sleeves, &c.
FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DAMAGED GOODS, WORSTED DAMASKS, Card Drillings, Irish Linens, Linen Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Diapers, Crash, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Dress Lawns, Prints, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, and a general assortment of Dry Goods, sold by
WM. MATHEWS, No. 64 Catharine-st.

DRY GOODS.

VEILS, VEILS, VEILS,
FROM AUCTION.
100 Thread Edge, Black Lace Veils, at $2 50 each.
500 Honiton Veils, new styles, from $1 to $3.
Also,
A large assortment of French Veils, $1 50 to $4.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS, MANTILLAS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 BROADWAY,
Respectfully solicit the attention of the Ladies to their
SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS,
which they are selling at prices
which must command attention.

RATAN, IN BUNDLES, AND SKIRT REEDS, of every description, for sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., Nos. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

MILLINERY,

RIBBONS,
FLOWERS AND
UNTRIMMED STRAWS,
IN GREAT VARIETY AT L. P. TIBBALS,
NO. 154 BOWERY, 3 DOORS ABOVE BROOME-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
ENGAGEMENT OF THE
RONZANI BALLET TROUPE,
universally conceded to be the most popular company that ever visited America. All the well known favorites will appear, with several new additions of the highest celebrity.
MONDAY—A new grand historical ballet, in three acts and seven tableaux, called
THERESA, THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA,
with new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
Mlle LOUISE LAMOUREUX.
Mlle ANNETTA GALETTI.
(her first appearance in America.)
Signor DOMENICO RONZANI.
M. Collet, the Pratesi Family, the Cecchettis, and other favorite artistes,
AND FIFTY LADIES of the CORPS DE BALLET.

Theresa	Mlle Louise Lamoureux
Carwin, her rejected lover	Signor D. Ronzani
Fontaine, a pastor	Signor Gaspare Pratesi
Emile, Countess of Morville	Mlle Collet
Adolph, her son	Signor Giovanni Pratesi
Lavigne, a farmer	Signor Cesare Cecchetti
Bridget, his wife	Signora Serafina Cecchetti

The new scenery by Mr. Heilge. The orchestra will be increased, conducted by Mr. Woolf.
For full particulars, see small bills.
No other piece will be played on the same evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS'
Star Company will appear on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, 1858, in Buckstone's brilliant Comedy, in five acts, entitled
LEAP YEAR; OR, THE LADIES' PRIVILEGE.

Sir Solomon Solus	Mr. W. Chapman
Walker	Mr. Sherwell
Mouser	Mr. Dubois
Dimple	Mr. W. Davidge
Mrs. Flowerly	Mrs. D. P. Bowers
Miss O'Leary	Miss Anna Cruise
Mrs. Crisp	Miss Sara Stevens
Miss Desperate	Mrs. Sibbes

After which, a variety of operatic selections by the orchestra, conducted by Dr. Cunnington.
To conclude with the successful farce of
THE TWO BUZZARDS.

John Small	Mr. Davidge
Benjamin Buzzard	Mr. Werrell

In rehearsal—PAST AND PRESENT, EXTREMES, and THE YOUTH OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELT,
Will give a limited number of her popular and amusing Lectures, being the last she will deliver in New-York prior to her departure for
EUROPE.
The subject of the Lectures on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 24 and 25, will be
LOLA MONTEZ
and
AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house. Secured seats 50 cents. Private Boxes $10.
Box book now open.
Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY, May 24, 1858.
Positively last week but three of the
Farewell engagement of the Peerless Brothers,
GABRIEL, ANTOINE AND JEROME,
And their talented double Company.
"We ne'er shall look upon their like again."
Gabriel Ravel in his great original character of
GODENSKI.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA.
Last appearance but one of Antoine and Jerome in
BOREAS.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 cts.; Children, 25 cts.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, May 24,
Will be acted the comedy of
WILD OATS.
Rover..........Mr. E. Eddy
After which
THE WRECKER'S DAUGHTER.
To conclude with the thrilling Drama of
THE IDIOT WITNESS.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
First week of a new Irish historical Drama, entitled
BAN OUSEL DHU;
OR, THE DARK LADY OF DOONA.
To be followed by
DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
To conclude with
THE WILD BOY OF BOHEMIA.
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½, precisely.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
H. WOOD, Proprietor; J. S. BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
THE LARGEST BAND IN THE WORLD
Perform EVERY EVENING.
In the combination of Ethiopian comic talent will be found the names of
BROWER, FOX, BUDWORTH, HOLLAND & C. WHITE,
with the finest quartette and entire company.
Second week of Frank Brower as HAPPY UNCLE TOM.
To conclude with
LOVE LAUGHS AT COBBLERS.
For particulars, see bills of the day.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS.
ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.
BLACK VIGILS.
Matt Peel..........as..........Cæsar
SIAMESE TWINS.
WHAT WILL MRS. GRUNDY SAY?
DOUBLE BREAK-DOWN.
THE ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. FA JONES, Agent.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
No. 414 Broadway.
Large additions have lately been added to this Museum.
Admission only 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
AN EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
Galleries, 10th-st., Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK AND boundless success of the superlatively beautiful, brilliant, suggestive and wonderfully life-like dramatization of Sylvanus Cobb's latest and most finished *Ledger* story, the enrapturing ROSALIND HUBERT; OR, THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY, with the peerless performer, Miss SUSAN DENIN, in the alluring character of Rosalind, and that sterling favorite, Mr. B. Watkins as Simon Peter Drake, which will be repeated THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. THIS AFTERNOON at 3, first performance of the sparkling comedy, in 3 acts, entitled MIDNIGHT HOURS; OR, LOVE'S STRATAGEM. Previous to which a dance by Miss Salome. The most interesting of all beautiful things, the Aquaria, or, Aqua-Vivaria, may be seen; besides which the famous Happy Family, Living Serpent, Gallery, &c., &c. Admittance to all 25 cents; Children, under ten, 13 cents.

L. A. BENJAMIN'S JUVENILE ORATORIO OF THE FEAST OF ROSES, by a large May Queen Party, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 24, 25 and 26, by several hundred children and a full band of young musicians, the most pleasing entertainment ever given. Tickets 25 cents. Galleries 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

THE CITY MARKETS.—COL. THOMAS F. DEVOE, in accordance with invitations from several quarters, has consented to repeat his lecture on the Public Markets of New-York, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 24th inst. It was originally delivered before the Historical Society and is an exceedingly interesting and valuable paper. [Tickets free.]

General Committee on Invitations.

JACOB AIMS, President Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.
DANIEL BURTNETT, President Citizen's Fire Ins. Co.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President B. M. and H. A.
JOHN M. SEAMAN, Vice President B. M. and H. A.
GEO. STARR, Alderman Seventh District.
Col. WM. APPLEBY.

Committee on Military Invitations.

Major-General CHAS. W. SANFORD.
Brigadier-General WM. HALL.

Committee on Invitation of the Markets.

Captain THOS. P. WAY, Washington Market.
Mr. ISAAC ANDERSON, Fulton and Franklin Markets.
Captain JOSHUA M. VARIAN, Catharine Market.
Mr. BARNARD RICE, Clinton Market.
Mr. JOSEPH W. CLINCH, Centre Market.
Alderman G. STARR, Jefferson Market.
Mr. THOS. BROWN, Essex, Union and Gouverneur Markets.
Mr. L. VALENTINE, Tompkins Market.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, Chairman.

JOSEPH W. CLINCH, Secretary.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 8, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of full information sent free by mail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Godenski—Tight Rope—Boreas.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Leap-Year: or, The Ladies' Privilege—The Two Buzzards.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Ronzani Ballet Troupe—Theresa, the Orphan of Geneva.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Lola Montez's Lecture.

BOWERY THEATRE—Wild Oats—Wrecker's Daughter—Idiot Witness.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—Ban Oussel Dhu—Dame Trot—Wild Boy of Bohemia.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Midnight Hours; or, Love's Stratagem.—Evening—Rosalind Hubert.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—Mat Peel's Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Black Vigils—Siamese Twins—Mrs. Grundy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Wood's Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Happy Uncle Tom—Love Laughs at Cobblers.

NO. 637 BROADWAY—Exhibitions of Plans for Improving the Central Park—9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool........May 26
The *Fulton* leaves New-York for Havre..............May 29
The *Edinburg* leaves New-York for Glasgow......May 29

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P. M
North and West Way Mail..............................5½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.......7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat...........................4 P. M.

☞ The European mails by the steamship *Persia* will close at the New-York Post-Office on Wednesday next, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our correspondence from Fort Bridger, Utah Territory, published in another part of this morning's paper, is of the highest importance. We now learn, from a reliable source, to what extent the late rumors from Utah are founded on fact. There seems to be no doubt of the statement that, through the negotiations of Col. KANE, Gov. CUMMING had been invited by the Mormon leaders to visit the Salt Lake City. Great preparations had been made for his reception. The Governor accepted the offer, and started from the camp on the 5th of April. The latest account that we have of the progress of his journey, is that on the 7th, he was met at Echo Cañon, about 45 miles from the city, and was escorted by a guard of some thirty picked Mormons, sent by BRIGHAM expressly to meet him. We have reliable intelligence that the Mormons were emigrating from the valley to the White River Mountains, as some suppose, but the point to which the exodus is directed, is not positively known. There is no indication yet that the Mormon leaders are disposed to yield; but the people would undoubtedly submit to Federal authority, and would welcome the troops within their city, if they dared exercise any independence of thought or action. They seem to be thoroughly enslaved by their spiritual oppressors. Col. KANE arrived at the camp on the 12th of March. Our correspondent gives some important particulars concerning his mission and his negotiations with the Mormons.

Congress preserves a wonderful degree of patient equanimity, in view of the fact that its adjournment has been fixed for two weeks from today. Perhaps it comforts itself with the reflection that it is possible to extend the session still further. In the Senate, Mr. GREEN failed in an effort to get extra compensation for the clerks of that body. It is an unfavorable time for extras now, when the Government is borrowing fifteen millions. Mr. MASON offered a resolution calling for information about Mexican and British outrages. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was agreed to, looking to retrenchments in the public expenditures. It will look a good while before it discovers anything of the sort. After some talk about the Homestead bill, the Senate adjourned. In the House, the topic of the day was the Minnesota election case, the upshot of which was, that Messrs. PHELPS and KAVANAUGH were admitted to their seats, by 135 to 63. The Ohio case, (CAMPBELL and VALLANDIGHAM) is to be decided to-morrow.

The bark *John Howe*, Capt. NICHOLS, which was one of the dozen vessels boarded in the harbor of Iaqua Sa Grande, (already referred to,) by the armed boat from the British cruiser, arrived here on Saturday evening, and furnished an account of the occurrence. His deposition will be taken to-day by the Collector of the Port, for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which the statements of a large number of captains have already been referred. Capt. HOWE also relates what was told him by Captain BARTLETT, concerning the visit of the same boat to the ship *Clarendon* on the same day, (May 2.) The officer, it is alleged, commanded Captain BARTLETT to hoist his National colors, which he refused to do—he (Captain B.) spread the American Ensign on his cabin-table, and pointing at it, told the British officer to hoist it himself if he thought best. The officer left in high dudgeon. The *Clarendon* was afterwards wrecked on the Bahamas. Captain BARTLETT's own statement will be obtained on his arrival here.

The Secretary of the Navy has sent orders to the Navy-Yard to equip for sea, at once, the steamers *Arctic* and *Water Witch*, to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of affording protection to our shipping engaged in the Cuban trade. It is reported that Lieut. HARTSTEIN will have charge of the *Arctic*, and Lieut. JOHN ROGERS of the *Water Witch*. The latter is a snug side-wheel steamer, belonging to the Coast-Survey service.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 12th of May, arrived at this port last evening. The news, which is four days later, is interesting in a political point of view. Another Ministerial crisis in England was considered imminent, and both in the Lords and Commons motions to censure the Government for its India policy had been introduced. The point upon which the opposition now seek to overthrow the Derby Government is to be found in a late dispatch to the Governor-General of India, condemning his Oude proclamation. This, the opposition say, will weaken his authority and encourage further rebellion. It is expected that, if defeated in this measure, Lord DERBY will not resign, but will appeal to the country. The subject was to be discussed on the day after the departure of the *City of Washington*, so that we shall know the result by the next mail. From other parts of Europe the news by this arrival is not of an interesting character. Later intelligence from India and China had been received in England. The rebels, about 100,000 strong, had mustered in the Rohilcund, and a Sumner's campaign was regarded as inevitable. Lucknow was completely tranquil. At Canton peace continues. Lord ELGIN was at Ningpo *en route* to Shanghae. No mention is made of the movements of the American Commissioner.

The bark *Iina*, which arrived at this port yesterday, brings advices from Venezuela to the 4th inst. Everything was comparatively quiet. The late President, JOSE TADEO MONAGAS, had not yet been tried, but was in close custody. The whole family, with the exception of JOSE GREGORIA MONAGAS, who was reported to have fled to Trinidad, were also in custody. A National Convention is to be held on the 5th of July, by order of the Provisional Government, for the formation of a new Government. The members of the Convention were to be elected by universal suffrage and direct election, and it was thought that a Federal Government, with a Constitution similar to that of the United States, would be agreed upon.

The Presbyterian Church appears to be permanently severed into three distinct bodies. The Old-School General Assembly, at New-Orleans, has refused union with the Southern Synod, which seceded from the New-School Assembly at Cleveland last year, and has this year made overtures to the Old School. Slavery was the cause of the split. The New-School Assembly is now in session at Chicago. On the first day a communication was received from a church in Kentucky, announcing its withdrawal on account of the anti-Slavery position assumed by the parent body.

Three destructive fires occurred in Buffalo early yesterday morning, which are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The first occurred at 12½ o'clock, in the Hollister Elevator, on Ohio-street, which, with several other buildings, was entirely destroyed. The next occurred about 3 o'clock, in a wooden block on Main-street, and destroyed five stores. The third occurred in a dwelling house on Eagle-street, which was also destroyed.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER sailed again for Europe on Saturday, by the *Vanderbilt* from this port, in search of health. He finds that he is still incapacitated for active labors, and intends to seek repose abroad. He left a letter, addressed to the People of Massachusetts, announcing the reasons for his departure.

The estimated damage by the disastrous crevasse at BELL's plantation, two miles above New-Orleans, is four to five millions of dollars. The *Picayune* states that several sugar plantations are so badly submerged that no hope can be entertained of a crop from them, for at least two seasons to come.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company are reported to have made application to the Secretary of the Navy for the use of another Government vessel to assist the *Niagara* in laying down the cable. A line of submarine telegraph from Cuba to Key West has received the official sanction of the Captain-General.

Recorder BARNARD gave an important and interesting decision on Saturday, in the Court of General Sessions, when sentencing OSCAR M. THOMAS, *alias* SPAULDING, for kidnapping the free negro, ANDERSON, from this City, and selling him as a slave at Richmond, Va. The sentence of THOMAS was ten years in the State Prison. The decision of the Recorder is of great importance, inasmuch as it will cover other kidnapping cases which will be tried in the next term of that Court.

JOHN ROMER, clerk in the drug-store corner of Greenwich and Cedar streets, was committed to the Tombs, on Saturday, to answer a charge of causing the death of an infant child, by putting up tincture of opium instead of paregoric, which had been ordered for it. At the Coroner's Inquest following the death of the child, it was shown that the accused had only been employed in the drug-store two weeks. The Jury, in their verdict, censured the proprietor of the drug-store for allowing an ignorant and inexperienced clerk to dispense drugs.

A man named EDWARD REILLY shot himself at 11 o'clock Friday evening in First-avenue near Fifteenth-street. As no pistol could be found, it was supposed at first that he had been murdered. The Coroner's investigation developed the case, however, as one of self-murder, and that the deceased was impelled to the act by domestic troubles. He was 51 years of age, leaves a large family, and formerly was engaged in a successful business.

CHARLES COBEL, a German physician residing in Second-street, was arrested on Saturday, on suspicion of having caused the death of Mrs. AMELIA WEBER, a young married woman residing in Schoharie County. The body of the deceased, which was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, has been ordered to be disinterred, when it will be subjected to medical examination, and a thorough investigation made in the case. COBEL was arrested about two years on a similar charge.

The new building of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was inaugurated Saturday, with appropriate exercises.

The deaths in the city last week were 402, less by two than the week preceding. Seventeen of the cases were from small-pox.

The General Markets, on Saturday, were somewhat brisker for Flour and Corn, but less active for Wheat. Corn advanced a shade. Cotton was quiet at former prices. Pork was plenty and heavy, wih a downward tendency. Lard slightly improved. Other kinds of Provisions were in moderate request and were quoted firm. Sugars were freely purchased at buoyant rates. Naval Stores were more active, but lower, especially Spirits Turpentine. Freights remained quiet, with 752 vessels of all classes in port.

The News From Utah.

We are at length in possession of reliable intelligence from the seat of war in Utah, and the rumors which have lately reached us from that quarter are only in part confirmed. Our correspondence from Fort Bridger, extending to the 9th ult., and published in another part of this morning's TIMES, will be read with the deepest interest. Though the report that the Mormons were willing and ready to yield obedience to the Federal authority was an evident exaggeration, it will, nevertheless, be seen that there are strong grounds for hope that peace may be brought about without a resort to actual hostilities. We are not yet apprised of the precise nature and extent of Col. KANE's negotiations with the Mormon leaders, but they were certainly followed by an invitation to Governor CUMMING to visit Salt Lake City—an invitation which the Governor immediately accepted. The latest authentic report of his movements is that, on the 7th of April, he was at Echo Cañon, on his way to the city, under the charge of a Mormon escort, composed of thirty picked men, who were sent out to meet him by BRIGHAM himself. It is expected, and not without reason, that important results will follow this visit of Governor CUMMING to the Mormon stronghold. Upon his mission there will depend the issue of peace or war, and, looking at all the surrounding circumstances of the case, we decidedly think that, of the two, a peaceable issue is the more probable. It is not likely—if the Mormons are determined upon resistance to the death—that they would have extended this invitation to Governor CUMMING at all, or have given him permission to enter their city and discover their weak points. Without doubt they have been greatly influenced by the counsels of Col. KANE, and though reports have been circulated about the deep interest which that gentleman is supposed to take in the Mormon welfare, we cannot suspect his honesty or honor, or suppose for a moment, that he would place himself on the side of his country's enemies. Colonel KANE's reputation and character repel any such idea. He may be anxious, and most probably is anxious to prevent, if possible, an unnecessary spilling of blood. He may go further, and seek to shield a people, who were once kind to him, from the inevitable destruction that awaits them. But we do not believe that Colonel KANE has the remotest sympathy with the Salt Lake Fanatics in their rebellion, or that, in his negotiations, he has done aught unworthy of an American Citizen.

From the information furnished by our correspondent, it would seem that the position of affairs at the Salt Lake is by no means unfavorable to a speedy peace. The people are divided into a war-party and a peace-party, and while the latter are composed of the mass of the inhabitants, the former are principally those who have committed some overt acts of treason, and have good cause to dread a trial before an impartial tribunal. We do not anticipate that the war-party, of which BRIGHAM is the head and front, will ever voluntarily submit to the authority they have so openly defied, or give themselves up to punishment for the crimes they have so wantonly committed. They will maintain an attitude of hostility as long as they can, and as long as they can they will exact obedience from their deluded followers, and keep them in the bondage of ignorant superstition. But the time is fast approaching when BRIGHAM cannot fail to be convinced—if he is not already convinced—that the sceptre has passed away from his hands forever. We have reliable information that the people—if they had sufficient independence to cast off the yoke to which they have so long submitted—are now willing to admit the troops within the precincts of their city. As the vengeance of the law which they have defied draws near, the unnatural awe in which they stand of their priests and rulers gives place to a more wholesome fear of legitimate authority. BRIGHAM knows this well. He knows, too, that he, of all men, dare not face that authority with the blood of innocent American citizens on his hands and the purpose of treason in his heart. He and his coadjutors in this game of rebellion will fly. They have made their preparations to escape. and we are informed that KIMBALL and others have already left the city, in the direction, it is supposed, of the White River Mountains. Whatever policy Governor CUMMING may think proper to pursue in the emergency, it is clear that, to the deluded masses of the Mormon people—to those who have not imbrued their hands in blood or committed open treason—a free pardon should be extended as soon as they yield obedience to the law. As to the others—and BRIGHAM YOUNG most especially—it is proper that they should be brought to trial; to be acquitted, if innocent, but to be severely punished if convicted of the high crimes and misdemeanors with which they now stand charged.

The next mail from the Far West will, in all probability, bring the result of Governor CUMMING's visit to the Salt Lake City. It will be looked for with the most eager interest.

The Campaign in Oude.

The last mail has brought us full details of the storming and capture of Lucknow. Mr. RUSSELL, of Crimean celebrity, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, sketches with photographic fidelity the wondrous and terrible scenes which characterized the sack of the fallen city—the plunder of the palace and harem by Sikhs and Ghoorkas and Highlanders, infuriated by the fight, and thrown into the maddest excitement by the unexpected discovery of untold riches, gold, jewels, lace, pearls, mirrors, precious ornaments, arms, furniture of the richest and rarest kinds, strewed in profusion round the countless chambers of the Kaiserbagh, treasures which the fallen dynasty had accumulated generation after generation from all quarters of the continent, and from all quarters of the world—the deadly combats, waged in every street and house with isolated bodies of desperate rebels, the dire confusion of the retreating army, the mad riot of thousands of men, for whom death lurked at every lattice and every corner, and at whose feet, fresh from the fatigues of an Indian siege, and the rout of a detested enemy, the wealth of an Oriental Court lay unguarded. Since the day on which the heir of HYDER ALLY fell in the bloody gateway of Seringapatam, there has been no approach to such a scene in India; and no army which has ever trodden its soil has had such a chronicler to record its glories, as the army which on the 14th of March last performed its wild revels in the palace of the last heir of SUJAH DOWLA.

Awful as the punishment has been, however, which has overtaken the revolted Capital, it has now become quite evident that the capture of Lucknow is by no means an operation of such importance as it was expected to prove. Owing to the difficulties attendant upon the complete investment of such an enormous area as that covered by the city and its defences, a large portion of the enemy has been permitted to escape and concentrate itself in the Rohilcund, under the orders of the Moulvie, who has, also, though with considerable difficulty, managed to bolt from Lucknow; and though it is quite certain that nothing need be feared from them hereafter as a compact body, yet, with the aid of the retainers of the great landholders, and the bajnar rowdies, they can long maintain a guerilla warfare. They can make another stand in Bareilly, a fortified town of which they are in possession, and whose siege must form the next operation of the campaign; and when this is taken, it will need a strong European garrison to keep the communication open with Lower India. Moreover, now that the British commence their advance into the interior of Oude, commissariat difficulties arise which have not had yet to be encountered. Hitherto the movements have all been made in the midst of a friendly population. The peasantry have supplied provisions, means of transport, hospital attendants, and camp-followers of all kinds, in lavish profusion. Nothing has been wanting. The soldier has had nothing to do but fight. Now, this will be all changed. The land in Oude is owned by great proprietors, who have taken the field with their peasants and retainers, and as no supplies can be expected from them, everything must be brought hundreds of miles, and strongly guarded while on the road. The enemy will no longer make a stand in the open field, but so much the worse for the British, for the duty of following him across burning plains and through the glens and nullahs of the hill-country is infinitely more deadly to Europeans than the hardest-fought series of actions.

This change in the nature of the operations has occurred at a most unfortunate period of the year, as, by this time, the sun is blazing in Oude, with a fierceness which no European can support without terrible exhaustion, or death itself, and under which natives alone can perform long marches. Moreover, the Governor-General has complicated matters by a wholesale confiscation of the estates of all landholders who, up to this period have opposed the Government in the field, and has issued a proclamation promising them their lives, but nothing more, if they come in and surrender. This measure, we are glad to say, has been repudiated by the Government at home, and will doubtless be revoked, but in the meantime it is working unmitigated mischief. The men who are thus deprived at one stroke of fortune and position, will assuredly not surrender as long as they can keep a man under their orders, and will have the sympathies of the population to the last. The blunder which has dictated this unfortunate move, is the determination to treat the Oudeans as rebels, when in reality they are lawful enemies. Oude was only annexed last year, and the only reason ever given for its annexation was the vices of the King and the corruption of the Court. The land-owners were never consulted as to this sudden transfer of their allegiance and never consented to it; they did not resist in arms on the moment, because the prospect of success seemed hopeless, but a favorable opportunity was offered by the Bengal mutiny, and they at once rose for the preservation of their national independence. They are justly entitled to have their present resistance taken in connection with, and treated as the consequence of the conquest of their country, and not as revolt against legitimate authority, and may, therefore, claim the benefit of the laws of war—protection for life and immunity for property on laying down their arms and submitting. A liberal construction of their conduct like this would, doubtless, do the work of pacification in a few months, and if Lord DERBY will only insist on it energetically, it may save a great deal of bloodshed. In any case, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL will not be able to push his operations much further till the hot weather is over.

City Abuses and Reforms.

Every day or two some Committee of the Common Council or Head of a Department comes out with a ponderous report showing how, and when, and by whom the City has been swindled. One day we are told how the Street Commissioner's Department has been mismanaged. The next assures us at great length that the affairs of the Comptroller's office are in utter confusion,—that the books are not kept,—the vouchers for payments are not filed, and that it is utterly impossible to keep track of the public business. Then comes a fearful array of figures, showing that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected for market dues *by somebody*, but never paid over to the City Treasury. And so on, from day to day.

Now this is all very well,—but the public is tired of it. No further demonstration is needed to establish the fact that our City Government has been in the hands of thieves and robbers,—that the treasury has been plundered right and left,—that the public accounts are in utter and hopeless confusion, and that the City Government generally is in the worst possible condition. It is not at all worth while for Common Councils or Committees to waste any more time in establishing that fact. *What is wanted is remedy and reform*: and we should be very glad if some Committee would enlighten the public as to the means adopted to secure them. The whole energy of our City officials seems to be expended in exposing and denouncing the robberies of the past. It is undoubtedly the easiest part of the business, and the one in which more capital, in the shape of public admiration and applause, is to be achieved than any other. When a man exposes and denounces a public abuse, he stands before the public as conspicuous for honesty and uprightness himself. In the public mind, vehement vituperation of vice in others passes for shining personal virtue,—and many men, without ever doing anything for the public good, have achieved great distinction as patriots and public benefactors, by constantly showing that the country was swindled by somebody else. But practically this is of very little use, and, so far as our City Government is concerned, a much more profitable use may be made of whatever sagacity and honesty it happens to contain. The public understands perfectly that nearly everything in our public offices is *wrong*:—what it demands now is that something shall be done, promptly and effectually, to put it *right*. The Comptroller's office, for instance, is known to be in a state of utter confusion and disorganization. Full confidence is universally placed in the Comptroller's personal integrity. No one believes for a moment that he has ever knowingly connived or winked at any of the frauds that have been practised on the City treasury through his department. Yet they have been practised in spite of him, to the extent of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars. His control of the department is manifestly and disastrously inefficient. He trusts everything to others, and is evidently incapable, from his age and infirmities, of exercising that constant, rigid, incessant supervision of the business of his office, without which it is certain to be made the means of plundering the City to an unknown extent. Now, what is being done to remedy this state of things?—Unless something is done, it is worse than useless to tell the public that the whole arrangement is loose and unreliable. The Department needs a thorough reorganization, and if Mr. FLAGG is unable or unwilling to enter upon so arduous and extensive a task, he should give place to some one who will.

The same thing is true of other departments. They need active and vigorous measures of reform. Men are required in them who can not only detect abuses and expose frauds, but devise remedies and apply checks which will render such things impossible hereafter. Unless this can be done, all our noisy reforms will amount to nothing. The public excitement upon this, as upon every subject, will be short-lived; and as soon as it abates the same hungry crew of unprincipled cormorants will seize upon every department of the Government, and renew, with increased eagerness, their plunder of the public treasury.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—We copy a sombre article on the recent Montgomery Convention, from the Charleston *Mercury*. It strikes us that our South Carolina cotemporary makes itself needlessly unhappy. The Convention has indeed discovered, what many people knew before, that direct trade between the South and Europe is an impossibility; that the present course of commerce cannot be changed, and that "Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, are only suburbs of New-York," commercially considered. But why are they suburbs of New-York? Simply because their interest makes them so. There is no physical or pecuniary impossibility in fitting out ships at Charleston or Norfolk for the foreign trade. These are good ports, and the sea is open. The difficulty is easily understood. Business men in those towns find it more profitable to ship their cotton and import their goods through New-York. This is the reason—the sufficient reason—and there is no other. Why should the *Mercury*, or its friends in Southern Conventions, be down-hearted about the matter?

We and they have mutual interests. Cotton, which constitutes so large a proportion of the Exports of the country, grows there, and not here. We might as well envy the South that advantage, as that the South should covet our commercial superiority. When Charleston can export and import on better terms than New York, Charleston will take the business. Then, and not till then, it will legitimately belong to her. And when the course of nature is so changed that cotton will grow as well here as at the South, we will no longer send thither for the article. But in the meantime, to adopt the words of the *Mercury*, "nothing can be done in the present Union to alter or change the course of our commerce."

One other fact was ascertained by the Southern Convention. The *Mercury* announces that "the South is as powerless to open the African Slave-Trade as to establish direct trade with Europe." We are glad the *Mercury* thinks so, and trust that Mr. SPRATT, the New Orleans *Delta*, and all other slave-trade advocates, may speedily come to the same sensible conclusion. Nothing can be more injurious to the interests of the South than attempts—abortive as they must be, and adverse as they necessarily are—to reëstablish this infamous traffic.

The Southern States possess abundant resources for growth and prosperity. Let them improve the advantages conferred by their fruitful soil and genial climate, without aiming at what is unattainable. And especially should they disabuse their minds of the idea that the Free States are inclined to use their "settled mastery and predominance in the Union" to the injury or prejudice of the South, commercially, politically, or in any manner whatever.

PERSPICACITY OF THE ORGAN.—What a delightful and useful institution is a Government organ! As a medium of communicating with the public at large, without the formality and responsibility of official documents, it is certainly invaluable. There are so many little matters of detail which need explanation, and which do not warrant the direct interposition of the Government, that an organ is quite indispensable to the proper transaction of the public business. How could the country get along, for example, without the Washington *Union*? It is not, to be sure a very brilliant journal,—but its expositions are so clear, so explicit and satisfactory;—they shed so much light upon every topic which they touch, that they are quite invaluable; take the following from Saturday's *Union* as a specimen:

> "The TIMES wants to know why Mr. WEIR, the District Attorney of Kansas, was replaced by another. That information the TIMES *will be able to get at the proper department*. We feel very little interest in the subject; enough, however, to express the opinion that the inquiry submitted to us was *intended to benefit the Republican Party*.
>
> "Perhaps our interrogator will not think it amiss if we submit one or two questions to him, and ask respectfully that he will do us and the country the favor to answer:
>
> "Are you not in sentiment, sympathy, and purpose essentially and irrevocably a Republican? Do you not, first and last, in your own way and words, intend to advance the Republican Party? Are you not steeped and dyed in prejudice against everything Southern; against men, politics, productions, labor, and laws? Is it not essentially true that you are a devoted Anti-Slavery advocate?"

What a charming way of "answering" an inquiry relating to public affairs, the *Union* has! The whole country must be perfectly satisfied from this explanation that Mr. WEIR's removal was quite proper—that it was dictated exclusively by regard for the public good, and that it was absolutely essential to the public interest. To be sure, no charges, (so far as the public is aware,) were ever made against him; he was never accused of neglecting his duty; he was perfectly competent for the place; he was a staunch Democrat, and held his office at the hands of President BUCHANAN. But then—the *Union* suspects the *inquiry* about his removal was "intended for the benefit of the Republican party;"—and is not that enough? Under these circumstances we do not see the necessity or the utility of our responding to the *Union's* catechism about the TIMES. We really take very little interest in the subject—not even enough to express the opinion that they are silly and impertinent, and would come with much more propriety from the *Sqashtown Luminary*, than from the Government organ. If the *Union* really wishes for information on these points, it will probably be able to "get it at the proper department."

A PIECE OF DISINTERESTED ADVICE.—We respectfully advise Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, the English comedian, to go home—as soon as he can make it convenient. Both professionally and personally, he is "played out." He came here with a high reputation as an actor, and a fair one as a gentleman;—he has managed to disabuse the public mind very effectually in both particulars. He came at a time when the public feeling toward his profession was more friendly than it had been for years, and when there seemed to be, on the part of its leading members, a disposition to redeem its character from the opprobrium which had rested upon it so long. So far as his conduct could effect it, he plunged it at once, by the most flagrant and shameless immoralities, into a lower depth of disgrace than it had ever reached before, and has very nearly destroyed whatever of respect and of sympathy was growing up for it among the more candid and considerate portion of the community. The personal chastisement he has just received is a very fitting close for his career in the United States. He should take it home, with his bride and his profits, as the net results of his expedition.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President and the New-York Appointments—The Albany Post-Office—The Transit Mail Contract—The Adjournment of Congress—The Proposed Loan, etc.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

The President has announced his determination not to make the New-York appointments before the adjournment of Congress, unless the session is extended until the last of June, in which case they may be made. There has been a strong but very brief contest over the Albany office, between TUCKER and VAN BENTHUYSEN on one side, and COMSTOCK on the other. The influence of the Administration has been invoked to give the office to VAN BENTHUYSEN, in order to start a new paper or compel one half of the *Argus* to be sold to TUCKER. The President, however, told the parties promptly and decidedly that whoever CORNING recommended should have the appointment, and it is therefore considered settled in favor of COMSTOCK. The New Yorkers are swarming homewards in consequence of the President's resolution.

The Sloo interest have succeeded in arresting the signature to the contract with the Tehuantepec Company for carrying the mails across that transit.

The President told a gentleman yesterday that if Congress adjourned on the 7th of June, he should call them back.

It is the Navigation, and not the Neutrality laws, that the Senate Committee are instructed to report a repeal of.

WM. P. HURLBURT, Esq., of Cincinnati, will go out to Europe in the next steamer, as it is said, on important business connected with the Government, but of what sort I am unable to say. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

The bill reported by Mr. HUNTER in the Senate to-day gives authority to the President, at any time within twelve months from the passage of the act, to borrow fifteen million of dollars, with a proviso that no contract shall be made to prevent the United States from reimbursing the sum borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the first of January next. The stock is to be issued bearing interest not exceeding six per centum. None is to be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars, which may be transferred on the books of the Treasury under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever it is required the Secretary may cause coupons of semi-annual interest to be attached to the certificates assigned or transferred. The Secretary is to give public notice for bids, of not less than thirty days, and accept the most favorable from responsible bidders.

No stock is to be disposed of at less than its par value. The faith of the United States is pledged for the payment of the interest and redemption of the principal. The bill authorizes the employment of two additional clerks, and appropriates $20,000 to meet the expenses incurred in the execution of the law.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 23.

There is no immediate prospect of an extension of the session of Congress beyond the period fixed for its termination. This would be done only to the extent of several days, or in the event of additional time being actually necessary for the passing of the Annual Appropriation bills.

No further action will be taken concerning the right of Doctor BERNHISEL to his seat as delegate, the Committee on Territories not being able officially to ascertain that Utah is in a state of rebellion.

The following-named officers have been commissioned: Thomas H. Dunn, of Mississippi, Consul-General at Havana; Alexander Derbes, of Louisiana, Consul at Marseilles; Albert G. Blakey, of Missouri, Consul at Talcahuano; Augustus Canfield, of New-Jersey, Consul for Candia; Felix E. Foresti, of New-York, Consul at Genoa; Rafael Preciat, of New-York, Consul at Campeachy; Luther H. Hatfield, of New-York, Consul at Bombay; F. Cyrus, of New-York, Consul at Guttenburg.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

Mr. HAYNE has been appointed on the Military Committee, instead of Mr. IVERSON.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee of Finance, introduced a bill to authorize the loan of $15,000,000, which was read the first time.

Mr. GREEN introduced a resolution to pay extra compensation to the Clerks of the Senate. Considerable discussion ensued. The sense of the Senate seemed against it. It was finally laid upon the table by a vote of thirty-three against seven.

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, presented a resolution requesting the President to communicate information respecting the seizure by the British of the ship *Tampico* on the Coast of Africa; also, inquiring whether the President has any further information regarding British outrages in the Gulf. Agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the Senate specific estimates for retrenchment and reform in the expenditures for the several branches of the public service, to remedy the evils of an excess of the expenditures over the means of the Government, as mentioned by him in his annual report of May 19, and that he further report what efforts have been made, and by whom, since March, 1857, to restrain the Government to an economical expenditure of the public money, and what have been the results of those efforts. Agreed to.

Was then taken up.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, moved as an amendment, that a warrant for one hundred and sixty acres be granted to each head of the family. Mr. CLINGMAN spoke to his amendment, saying he was in favor of retaining these lands in the public Treasury, but if they were to be given away, he wished them distributed equally.

Messrs. HAYNE, CRITTENDEN and HOUSTON opposed the bill and amendment, and Messrs. DOOLITTLE, HALE and DURKEE supported it.

Without taking action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 22.

The House resumed the consideration of the Minnesota election case.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, by request of the Committee on Elections, submitted the certificate of election of GEORGE L. BECKER, which Mr. STANTON had discovered in the Clerk's office, while looking over some papers there. Also, a letter from Governor MEDARY and JOSEPH R. BROWN, one of the canvassers, saying that Messrs. PHELPS and CAVANAUGH received the highest number of votes, and referring to GREELEY's *Almanac* for the figures.

Mr. HARRIS said that the Committee understood that they were instructed to inquire simply into the *prima facie* right of Messrs. PHELPS and CAVANAUGH, leaving the seats open to contest.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, wished to know which two of the three persons elected they were to select.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, replied that Mr. BECKER's certificate was never presented for the examination of the Committee.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to make good a former statement, read an extract from the *Tribune*, showing that Mr. BECKER received the highest number of votes.

Mr. GILMER, of North Carolina, contended that the certificates were utterly worthless, it being the universal principle that if an election be without legal authority, it is absolutely void and cannot be made valid by any subsequent law.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, offered a resolution that Messrs. PHELPS and CAVANAUGH are not entitled to be admitted and sworn. Negatived by 51 majority.

The question was taken on the resolution of the majority of the Committee, that Messrs. PHELPS and CAVANAUGH be sworn in, provided this shall not be considered as precluding any contest of their rights to the seats, which may be hereafter instituted by persons having a right to do so—and it was adopted by 135 against 63.

Messrs. PHELPS and CAVANAUGH were then sworn in.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, called up the Ohio contested election case.

The Committee on Elections were unable to agree on any proposition; Messrs. BOYCE, STEVENSON, PHILLIPS and LAMAR uniting in the opinion that Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is entitled to the seat; Messrs. WASHBURN of Maine, CLARK of Connecticut, GILMER and WILSON agreeing that Mr. CAMPBELL should retain his seat; and Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, proposing that the seat be declared vacant.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, contestant, made an argumentative speech.

Messrs. WILSON, GILMER and BINGHAM spoke in favor of Mr. CAMPBELL, the sitting member.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. DURFEE, of Rhode Island, made a tariff speech, to which Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, briefly replied.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of indemnity for the French spoliations.

After further debate, the House adjourned, with the understanding that the vote on the matter should be taken on Tuesday next.

Incendiary Fires in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, May 22.

At 12½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the Hollister Elevator, on Ohio-street, which, with two dwelling houses, the Elevator office, and a saloon adjoining, were totally destroyed. The Elevator was owned by GEO. W. TIFFIT, valued at $20,000, and partially insured; it contained 4,500 bushels corn and 500 bushels of wheat owned by F. C. COIT, and 2,000 bushels of wheat owned by M. S. HAWLEY. The total loss on the grain is $5 500; insured for about $4,000.

Five hundred feet of black-walnut lumber in the yard adjoining, owned by JOHN BOOTH, was also consumed. Mr. BOOTH's loss on office and lumber is $15,800.

About 3 o'clock, while the above fire was burning, another broke out in a wooden block on Main-street, which destroyed five stores, from No. 346 to No. 354, inclusive. The buildings were owned by Mr. GRANT of Oswego, and Mr. COLLAMER, of Buffalo. The total loss at this fire was about $12,000 and the insurance very small.

Later in the morning, and while the above fires were in progress, the dwelling of NORMAN D. WARREN, on Eagle-street, was destroyed. Loss, $2,500; fully insured.

These fires were all unquestionably the work of incendiaries.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

ROCHESTER, Saturday, May 22.

Our police made a descent last night upon a counterfeiting establishment in this city, arresting HENRY D. STEVENS, JAMES LENOX and FANNY F. JOHNSTON. A quantity of bogus coin and die for making it were found on STEVENS. About $5,000 in one, two and three-dollar bills on the Genesee Bank, of Flint, Mich., were found on the premises. The bills were mostly in sheets and not filled out. The parties are undergoing an examination.

Murder and Suicide near Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Sunday, May 23.

GEORGE REED, a saloon keeper, murdered his wife on Green Island, opposite this city, on Saturday night, by stabbing her with a dirk knife, and then stabbed himself several times, and died immediately. Mrs. REED lingered for only three hours. Jealousy was the cause. REED was 25 and his wife 18 years of age.

Conviction of Mrs. Gardner.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Saturday, May 22.

The trial of Mrs. ABIGAIL GARDNER for poisoning her husband, the late postmaster at Hingham, which has occupied the Supreme Court here during the week, ended this morning, by a verdict of murder in the second degree.

The Remains of General Smith.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 22.

The remains of General SMITH passed through Boonville at 10 o'clock this morning, and will arrive here to-morrow evening. They will be detained in this city until instructions are received from the east relative to their disposal.

Death of a Veteran Soldier.

GREENE, Chenango Co., N. Y., Saturday, May 22.

ROBERT GALLUP, a Revolutionary hero, and the last survivor of the Fort Griswold massacre, died here yesterday, at the advanced age of 98 years.

The Welland Canal.

OSWEGO, Saturday, May 22.

The report from St. Catherine's that the gate in lock No. 3, in the Welland Canal, is broken, is incorrect. The canal is in good order.

The Case of W. M. Connolly.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 22.

W. M. CONNOLLY, of New-York, convicted of harboring Fugitive Slaves, has been refused a new trial, and sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment in the County Jail, and to pay a fine of $10.

Departure of the Anglo-Saxon.

QUEBEC, Saturday, May 22.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed for Liverpool at 10 o'clock this forenoon, with 115 cabin and 134 steerage passengers.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, May 22.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, from New-York, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

Imminence of another Ministerial Crisis.

Vote of Censure Against the Government's India Policy.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

ANOTHER INDIAN CAMPAIGN NECESSARY.

Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 97 1-4@97 3-8.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, which sailed from Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of May, arrived at this port last evening.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived out at Liverpool at 10½ P. M. on Sunday, the 9th inst.

The news is interesting, a Ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent.

Lord Ellenborough had resigned, and a motion of censure against the Government was pending in both Houses of Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXPECTED MINISTERIAL CRISIS—VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT ON THE INDIA QUESTION—RESIGNATION OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH—THE TWO HOUSES AT VARIANCE ON THE OATHS BILL—THE SHIPMENT OF THE CABLE COMPLETED—ENGLISH VIEW OF THE YRISARRI TREATY.

On the 10th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Shaftesbury gave notice that on the 14th he should move a resolution condemning the conduct of the Government in publishing their dispatch to the Governor-General of India.

On the same evening, in the House of Commons, a report was submitted declaring the recent election in Limerick void on the ground of bribery.

Mr. Cardwell gave notice that on the 13th inst. he should move the following resolution:

"That this House, whilst it abstains from expressing any opinion upon the policy of any proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India, in relation to Oude, has seen with regret and serious apprehension that Her Majesty's Government has addressed to the Governor-General of India, through the secret Committee of the India House, a dispatch condemning in strong terms the conduct of the Governor-General of India, and that they are of opinion such a course on the part of Government must tend, under the present circumstances of India, to produce a most prejudicial effect, by weakening the authority of the Governor-General, and by encouraging further resistance on the part of those who are still in arms against us."

The following are the documents which were laid before Parliament and upon which the motion for a vote of censure is founded:

From G. F. Edmonstone, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to G. Couper, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Allahabad, Wednesday, March 3, 1858.

Sir: I am directed by the Right Hon. the Governor-General to inclose to you a copy of a proclamation which is to be issued by the Chief Commissioner at Lucknow, so soon as the British troops, under his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, shall have possession or command of the city.

2. This proclamation is addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude only, and not to the Sepoys.

3. The Governor-General has not considered it desirable that this proclamation should appear until the capital is either actually in our hands, or lying at our mercy. He believes that any proclamation put forth in Oude in a liberal and forgiving spirit, would be open to misconstruction, and capable of perversion, if not preceded by a manifestation of our power; and this would be especially the case at Lucknow, which, although it has been recently the scene of unparalleled heroism and daring, and one of the most brilliant and successful feats of arms which British India has ever witnessed, is still sedulously represented by the rebels as being beyond our power to take or to hold.

4. If an exemption almost general, from the penalties of death, transportation, and imprisonment, such as is now about to be offered to men who have been in rebellion, had been publicly proclaimed, before a heavy blow had been struck, it is at least as likely that resistance would have been encouraged by the seeming exhibition of weakness, as that it would have been disarmed by a generous forbearance.

5. Translations of the proclamation into Hindee and Persian accompany this dispatch.

6. It will be for the Chief Commissioner in communication with his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, to determine the moment at which the proclamation shall be published, and the manner of disseminating it through the province; as also the mode in which those who may surrender themselves under it shall be immediately and for the present dealt with.

7. This last question, considering that we shall not be in firm possession of any large portion of the province when the proclamation begins to take effect, and that the bulk of our troops, native as well as European, will be needed for other purposes than to keep guard through its districts, is one of some difficulty. It is clear, too, that the same treatment will not be applicable to all who may present themselves.

8. Amongst these there may be some who have been continuously in arms against the Government, and who have shown inveterate opposition to the last, but who are free from the suspicion of having put to death uninjured Europeans who fell in their way.

9. To these men their lives are guaranteed and their honor; that is in native acceptation, they will not be transported across sea, nor placed in prison.

10. Probably the most easy and effectual way of disposing of them, in the first instance, will be to require that they shall reside in Lucknow under surveillance and in charge of an officer appointed for the purpose.

11. Their ultimate condition and place of residence may remain to be determined hereafter, when the Chief Commissioner shall be able to report fully to the Governor-General upon the individual character and past conduct of each.

12. There will be others, who, although they have taken up arms against the Government, have done so less heartily, and upon whom, for other causes, the Chief Commissioner may not see reason to put restraint. These, after surrendering their arms, might be allowed to go to their homes, with such security for their peaceable conduct as the Chief Commissioner may think proper to require.

13. One obvious security will be that of making it clearly understood by them that the amount of favor which they shall hereafter receive, and the condition in which they shall be reëstablished, will be in part dependent upon their conduct after dismissal.

14. The permission to return to their homes must not be considered as a reinstalment of them in the possession of their lands, for the deliberate disposal of which the Government will preserve itself unfettered.

15. There will probably be a third-class, less compromised by acts of past hostility to the Government, in whom the Chief Commissioner may see reason to repose enough of confidence to justify their services being at once enlisted on the side of order, towards the maintenance of which in the their respective districts they might be called upon to organize a temporary police.

16. The foregoing remarks apply to the talookdars and chief of the province. As regards their followers who may make submission with them, these from their numbers, must of necessity be dismissed to their homes. But before this is done their names and places of residence should be registered, and they should receive a warning that any disturbance of the peace or resistance of authority which may occur in their neighborhood, will be visited, not upon the individual offenders alone, but by heavy fines upon the villages.

17. I am to observe that the Governor-General wishes the Chief Commissioner to consider what has been above written as suggestions rather than instructions, and as indicating generally the spirit in which his lordship desires that the proclamation should be followed up, without tying down the action of the Chief Commissioner in matters which may have to be judged under circumstances which cannot be foreseen.

18. There remains one more point for notice.

19. The proclamation is addressed to the chiefs and inhabitants of Oude, not to mutineers.

20. To the latter, the Governor-General does not intend that any overture should be made at present.

21. But it is possible that some may surrender themselves, or seek terms, and it is necessary that the Chief Commissioner should be prepared to meet any advances from them.

22. The sole promise which can be given to any mutineer is that his life shall be spared; and this promise must not be made if the man belongs to a regiment which has murdered its officers, or if there be either *primâ facie* reason to suppose that he has been implicated in any specially atrocious crime. Beyond the guarantee of life to those who, not coming within the above stated exception, shall surrender themselves, the Governor-General cannot sanction the giving of any specific pledge.

23. Voluntary submission will be counted in mitigation of punishment, but nothing must be said to those who so submit themselves, which shall bar the Government from awarding to each such measure of secondary punishment as in its justice it may deem fitting.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. F. EDMONSTONE.

The Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council.

April 19, 1858.

Our letter of the 24th of March, 1858, will have put you in possession of our general views with respect to the treatment of the people in the event of the evacuation of Lucknow by the enemy.

2. By the 12th instant we received from you a copy of the letter, dated the 3d of March, addressed by your secretary to the secretary to the Chief Commissioner in Oude, which letter inclosed a copy of the proclamation to be issued by the Chief Commissioner as soon as the British troops should have command of the city of Lucknow, and conveyed instructions as to the manner in which he was to act with respect to different classes of persons in execution of the views of the Governor-General.

3. The people of Oude will see only the proclamation.

4. That authoritative expression of the will of the Government informs the people that six persons, who are named as having been steadfast in their allegiance, are henceforward the sole hereditary proprietors of the lands they held when Oude came under British rule, subject only to such moderate assessment as may be imposed upon them; that others, in whose favor like claims may be established, will have conferred upon them a proportionate measure of reward and honor; and that, with these exceptions, the proprietary right in the soil of the province is confiscated to the British Government.

5. We cannot but express to you our apprehension that this decree, pronouncing the disinherison of a people, will throw difficulties almost insurmountable in the way of the reëstablishment of peace.

6. We are under the impression that the war in Oude has derived much of its popular character from the rigorous manner in which, without regard to what the chief landholders had become accustomed to consider as their rights, the summary settlement had in a large portion of the province been carried out by your officers.

7. The landholders of India are as much attached to the soil occupied by their ancestors, and are as sensitive with respect to the rights in the soil they deem themselves to possess, as the occupiers of land in any country of which we have a knowledge.

8. Whatever may be your ultimate and undisclosed intentions, your proclamation will appear to deprive the great body of the people of all hope upon the subject most dear to them as individuals; while the substitution of our rule for that of their native sovereign, has naturally excited against us whatever they may have of national feeling.

9. We cannot but in justice consider that those who resist our authority in Oude are under very different circumstances from those who have acted against us in provinces which have been long under our Government.

10. We dethroned the King of Oude, and took possession of his Kingdom, by virtue of a treaty which had been subsequently modified by another treaty, under which, had it been held to be in force, the course we adopted could not have been lawfully pursued; but we held that it was not in force, although the fact of its not having been ratified in England, as regarded the provision on which we rely for our justification, had not been previously made known to the King of Oude.

11. That sovereign and his ancestors had been uniformly faithful to their treaty engagements with us, however ill they may have governed their subjects.

12. They had more than once assisted us in our difficulties, and not a suspicion had ever been entertained of any hostile disposition on their part towards our Government.

13. Suddenly the people saw their king taken from among them, and our administration substituted for his, which, however bad, was at least native; and this sudden change of government was immediately followed by a summary settlement of the revenue, which, in a very considerable portion of the province, deprived the most influential landholders of what they deemed to be their property; of what certainly had long given wealth, and distinction, and power to their families.

14. We must admit that, under the circumstances, the hostilities which have been carried on in Oude have rather the character of legitimate war than that of rebellion, and that the people of Oude should rather be regarded with indulgent consideration than made the objects of a penalty exceeding in extent and in severity almost any which has been recorded in history as inflicted upon a subdued nation.

15. Other conquerors, when they have succeeded in overcoming resistance, have excepted a few persons as still deserving of punishment, but have, with a generous policy, extended their clemency to the great body of the people.

16. You have acted upon a different principle; you have reserved a few as deserving of special favor, and you have struck, with what they will feel as the severest of punishment, the mass of the inhabitants of the country.

17. We cannot but think that the precedents from which you have departed will appear to have been conceived in a spirit of wisdom superior to that which appears in the precedent you have made.

18. We desire that you will mitigate, in practice, the stringent severity of the degree of confiscation you have issued against the landholders of Oude.

19. We desire to see British authority in India rest upon the willing obedience of a contented people. There cannot be contentment where there is a general confiscation.

20. Government cannot long be maintained by any force in a country where the whole people is rendered hostile by a sense of wrong; and if it were possible so to maintain it, it would not be a consummation to be desired.

The Oaths bill, as amended by the House of Lords, was taken up in the Commons on the 13th, when Lord John Russell moved that the amendments be not agreed to, and that the clause which would admit Jews to Parliament be restored. The motion was carried by a vote of 263 to 150. A resolution to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee was debated, but without definite action.

After sundry votes upon the Army estimates, a resolution was moved by Lord Stanley, and agreed to, authorizing the Government to guarantee £100,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent., for the use of Prince Edward's Island.

On the 11th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Ellenborough explained the circumstances under which the dispatch censuring Lord Canning had been written, admitted that he alone was responsible for it, and announced that rather than expose his colleagues to the censure of Parliament, he had tendered his resignation as President of the Board of Control to Her Majesty, and the same had been accepted.

Lord Derby said that the resignation had been accepted with regret, but admitted that he considered the publication of the dispatch premature and injudicious.

Lord Shaftesbury explained the terms of his motion of censure against the Government, which in effect takes the same ground as that proposed in the Commons, and bases the complaint on the supposition that Government acted in the matter without a full knowledge of the proceedings of Lord Canning.

In the House of Commons Mr. Berkeley gave notice of a bill to establish the system of voting by ballot.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Fitzgerald said that Government had demanded compensation from Naples for the imprisonment of the English Engineers, but refused to state the amount.

A motion to admit Baron Rothschild as a member of the Committee appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing with the Lords on the Oaths bill, was carried, after some debate, by a vote of 251 to 196.

The Hon. Edward Erskine, Secretary of the British Legation at Turin, is appointed to the same post at Washington.

Sir Henry Bulwer, formerly Minister at Washington, is gazetted as the successor of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe at Constantinople.

The London *Times* says that a meeting had been held at Lord Palmerston's residence, at which it was resolved to move a resolution in the House of Commons, on the 13th inst., upon the subject of the dispatch from Lord Ellenborough, censuring the issue of Lord Canning's proclamation to the people of Oude, and that this resolution will have the concurrence of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the so-called Peelite party.

Various speculations were indulged in as to the vote upon these resolutions, and the probability of Ministers resigning or appealing to the country in the event of their being carried.

All the wire of the Atlantic Telegraph had been taken out of the tanks at Keyham and coiled on board the *Niagara* and the *Agamemnon*, so that nothing remained to be done but to take on board a small portion of the new cable, (which was being done,) and the paying-out machinery. The departure of the ships on the experimental cruise was expected to take place on the 25th of May.

Queen Victoria had given her first State ball of the season at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Dallas and family were present.

The mail steamer *Candace*, from Africa to Plymouth, sunk on the 4th of May after being in collision with the bark *Ida Elizabeth*, bound from Cardiff to Batavia. The Captain, two passengers and four seamen were drowned. The rest, numbering about 50 persons, were saved by the bark.

A serious accident had occurred on the Trent Valley Railroad, entailing the loss of three lives and serious injury to four others.

The following is the only allusion which the *Times* makes to the ratification of the Yrisarri Treaty:

"The commercial advices from America this week contain nothing of much moment beyond the fact of a convention with the United States having been adopted by the Republic of Nicaragua, which, it is admitted, virtually establishes a protectorate over that country. 'By this treaty,' observes the New-York Times, 'we are not only bound to defend the Transit against all foreign invasion, but we further oblige ourselves to preserve peace within the limits of the State.' San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sud, the respective harbors of the Republic on the Atlantic and Pacific, are made free ports, and the United States are empowered to keep open the route between them, and to maintain troops and stations, if necessary."

INDIA.

PEACE AT LUCKNOW—A HUNDRED THOUSAND REBELS IN THE ROHILCUND—PROSPECT OF A CAMPAIGN IN THE HOT WEATHER.

The Calcutta mails of April 9 arrived at Suez on the 4th of May.

The news is of no special importance.

Lucknow was perfectly tranquil, and not a single armed man was to be seen.

The 4th Bengal Light Cavalry, 160 strong, had been brought to a court-martial at Umballah. Sixty were sentenced to be hanged, and the remainder to be transported for life.

A hot-weather campaign in Rohilcund was considered inevitable.

A strong force had marched for Bareilly. Col. Seaton's force had encountered and beaten the rebels, taking three guns.

At Calcutta, imports met with a better demand at advancing prices. The supplies of produce were small, and transactions checked by high prices.

The Money market continued in a healthy position.

Exchange on London 2s. 1⅛d.@2s. 1⅜d. for credits, 2s. 1⅝d.@2s. 1¾d. for documents.

At Madras, imports continued in fair inquiry. Exchange 2s. ⅜d. for credits.

Another dispatch *viâ* Malta, says: Rohilcund was in possession of the rebels, who were said to be 100,000 strong.

An amnesty was offered in Oude to all who returned to their allegiance—mutineers excepted.

Sir Colin Campbell had issued a general order of thanks to the army.

CHINA.

LORD ELGIN AT NINGPO—CONTINUANCE OF PEACE.

The dates from Hong Kong are to March 20.

All continued quiet in China.

Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo, and Admiral Seymour had left Hong Kong, for, it was supposed, Shanghae.

General Strawbenzee, the Commander of the British forces, had returned to Canton.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 9¼d.

At Shanghae the import market had been brisk. Silks were firmer, and prices of tea fully maintained.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER OPPOSITION CANDIDATE ELECTED—AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

The election of a member of the Corps Legislatif for the Fifth Circumscription of Paris, resulted in the choice of M. Picard, the opposition candidate, by a large majority. The numbers, as far as known, were for Picard, 10,323; Eck, Government candidate, 8,976.

The accounts from the agricultural districts of France are cheering. The wheat crops promised an early and abundant harvest. The vineyards generally, likewise presented a fine appearance, notwithstanding damage from frost and the oidium in some sections.

The trade in Brandies continued dull.

The Paris Improvements Bill had been passed by the Corps Legislatif, by a vote of 180 against 45.

The Paris *Pays* says that the questions in dispute between Turkey and Montenegro can only be resolved by the Congress of Paris.

The correspondent of the London *Post* says the Conference will not meet till the 20th of May.

SPAIN.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICE-HOLDERS—APPROACHING MEETING OF THE CORTES.

A dispatch from Madrid, of the 8th May, says the demand of M. Diaz, Minister of the Interior, for the dismissal of certain functionaries who had voted against the declaration of confidence in the President, having been supported by only two of his colleagues, that Minister had resigned and his resignation had been accepted. The Minister of Justice holds the Ministry of the Interior, *ad interim*.

Another dispatch of the same date says that twenty-two *corregidores* of different towns had been dismissed, and that an approaching reassembling of the Cortes was spoken of.

GERMANY.

A Frankfort dispatch says that the treaty relative to the construction of a fixed bridge over the Rhine had been signed by the Commissioners of all the Governments interested in the question.

TURKEY.

The difficulty existing between Turkey and Greece, originating in the expulsion of Greek subjects from Bosnia, had been referred to the mediation of England, France and Russia, and the task had been accepted by these powers.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

London, Wednesday, May 12.

Financial Affairs.—The *Times'* City article says the Funds have shown increased heaviness to-day, but there was a partial recovery from the lowest point.

No doubt seems to be entertained that the proposed vote of censure on the Government will be adopted in the House of Commons on Thursday, and although it seems almost incredible that a dissolution will either be contemplated or allowed, the existence of doubt upon the point exercises a very unfavorable influence.

The value of money remains unaltered; at the Bank there are scarcely any applications.

The drain of Gold from the Bank for the Continent is still kept up, and is likely to continue while the easterly winds keep out supplies.

In the foreign exchanges this afternoon, the rates were about the same as last post.

About £64,000 in bar gold was taken from the Bank to-day for transmission to France.

The *Daily News'* City Article says: The funds today were almost solely influenced by varying rumors respecting the Ministry.

In the morning the speculators were very desponding, and Consols fell ¼.

The apprehensions of a dissolution of Parliament, and a long period of political disquietude, being the ostensible cause.

In the afternoon a more cheerful feeling was displayed.

The funds finally closed the same as at 4 P. M. yesterday.

In the other departments of the Stock Exchange depression prevailed, especially in the morning.

Indian Railway shares again receded, the cause assigned being the numerous new creations.

The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank today for exportation was £68,000.

The Continental Exchanges now stand at a point at which a steady flow of gold from this side may be looked for; but there is ground to believe that the foreign demand will ere long be fully satisfied from the incoming supplies. There is no change in the discount market.

Brazil and River Plate.—The Mail steamship *Avon* arrived at Southampton at 6 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning. The mails will be forwarded to London at 9 o'clock.

Apprehended Loss of an Australian Steamer.—The rate of insurance on the *Istamboul* steamship, which has now been 118 days at sea from Melbourne, with £4,800 in gold, has advanced to 60 per cent. at Lloyds. This vessel was spoken with at sea about a month after leaving Melbourne, but has not been heard of since.

North of Europe Steamship Company.—It is stated that this Company have now sold sufficient ships to enable them to pay off all the creditors. The chief portion remaining will, when realized, be returned to the shareholders.

Messrs. Calvert & Company.—The business is to be carried on under inspection. It was felt that if the 359 public houses belonging to the firm had been thrown on the market, the loss would have been serious. The depositors are 369 in number, and include 44 societies, whose debts amount to more than £11,000. The concurrence of this class of creditors in the proposed liquidation cannot be predicted with certainty.

The Ministerial Crisis.—Lord Ellenborough's Resignation.—The *Times* confesses to a sort of disappointment at the readiness with which Lord Derby has sacrificed his dangerous colleague, Lord Ellenborough. Rapid surrender and political flight are not according to English genius. Up to last Friday the Ministry stood by him. All this promised at least a fair stand-up fight—but all at once the courage of the Cabinet oozes out at their fingers' ends, and we are informed that Lord Ellenborough has been thrown overboard, and is now at the mercy of the waves. His colleagues will have to defend themselves next Friday.

The *Advertiser* says that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough makes little or no difference in the real state of matters, with regard to the Derby Government and the administration of public affairs.

The *Star* says the effect of the announcement in the Lords was to alienate a number of the independent members of the Commons, known as likely to support the vote of censure, from the ranks of Mr. Cardwell; and the *Star* thinks that, after what has happened, his resolution is placed in considerable danger.

The *Advertiser* asserts that a member of the Cabinet communicated personally with Mr. Bright, as to whether his party would be satisfied if Lord Ellenborough were to resign.

Mr. Bright is understood to have returned an affirmative answer.

The *Star* alludes to Lord Ellenborough's resignation as having exploded the plot for overthrowing the Ministry.

The *Daily News* points out some eminent qualities possessed by Lord Ellenborough, but he had also great faults, and it cannot regret his resignation of executive office.

The *Morning Advertiser* gives the following version of the immediate cause of Lord Ellenborough's abandonment of office. The resolution of the India Board of Directors, approving of Lord Canning's India policy was yesterday forwarded to Lord Ellenborough for his sanction and signature as the President of the Board of Control previous to its having been sent out to India to the Governor-General. Lord Ellenborough then found himself in a predicament. Rather than put his signature to a document nullifying his dispatch he resigned.

The *Post* remarks that the fault of publishing a secret dispatch has been atoned for—but there remains the dispatch itself, a document which insults Lord Canning, condemns his acts, and justifies rebellion. For that dispatch the whole Cabinet is answerable and ought to be censured.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange had been depressed, under the impression that another ministerial crisis was at hand, and the continued withdrawals of Gold for the Continent.

There was no alteration in the value of or demand for money.

The funds had been heavy, and Consols closed on the 11th at 97¼@97⅜ for money, and 97⅜@97½ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times*, of Tuesday, the 11th, says the transactions in American Railroad Securities were limited, and prices were without any change of importance. The only sale reported is Michigan Central Bonds of 1869 at 87@86.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, May 12.

Cotton—The news by the *Africa* imparted a buoyant tone to the market, and in some cases a partial advance of ⅛d. upon the quotations advised per *Niagara* is reported. Other authorities say that the depression observable on the day the *Niagara* sailed was only recovered, and that Friday's quotations are firmly maintained. The sales of the three days foot up 30,000 bales, including about 8,000 to speculators and 3,000 to exporters.

In Manchester a fair business is doing, and prices are firmly supported. Spinners demand an advance which buyers will not concede.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the grain trade dull under the influence of fine seasonable weather. Flour neglected but nominally unchanged. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Western, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, *viâ* the North, 22s. 6d.@23s. 6d., *viâ* New-Orleans, 23s.@24s. Wheat quiet, but steady. Red, 6s.; White, 7s.@7s. 5d. Corn—Prime White had for 36s.; Yellow in moderate request, at 34s. 9d.@35s.

Provisions—Beef very dull at previous rates. Pork sells at full prices in retail. None in first hands. Bacon firm but quiet. Lard inactive. Choice 57s.; little inquiry for other kinds. Tallow firm, but without much doing.

Produce—Ashes quiet. Pots selling at 38s. 6d. Sugars unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice quiet. Sales of Carolina at 20s. 9d. Linseed Oil—small sales at 33s. for naked. Spirits of Turpentine firm at nominally 45s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Sugar plentiful and rather easier. Corn market dull. Wheat 1s. lower. Coffee active and firm. Tea in moderate demand but firm. The Indigo sales opened heavily at a general decline of 3d.@6d. Tallow, 53s.@53s. 6d. on the spot, and 50s. to end of the year. Linseed Oil, 33s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady, 41s.@42s. Scotch Pig Iron, 55s. 3d.@55s. 6d.

☞ The Everett Hat
Is distinguished for its entire
NOVELTY OF DESIGN,
As well as its
ELEGANCE OF STYLE,
And sold by the large majority of
FASHIONABLE RETAILERS.

☞ "Marketing with my Wife."
BY NAPOLEON B. QUIGG.

As I go marketing with my wife,
Heigh ho the market!
She bothers me so, that upon my life
I hate to go marketing with my wife;
For it commonly leads to words and strife,
As we go down to market.

'Tis now a bonnet and now a shawl—
Heigh ho the market!
She *will* insist on my buying all
The pretty things in our way that fall,
Cheap or costly, great or small,
As we go down to market.

But ah! she's one redeeming trait,
Heigh ho the market!
She led me in, the other day,
To Smith's and from her own purse did pay
For a suit the most superb and gay,
For me, as we went to market.

Smith Brothers' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., N. York.

☞ Elegant Spring Goods.—
New styles of
CHANDELIERS and GAS-FIXTURES.
New styles of SILVER-PLATED WARE.
IVORY-HANDLED CUTLERY,
of our own manufacture, (for which we received the only large Gold Medal given by the American Institute.)
Also,
BEAUTIFUL FRENCH CHINA DINNER,
TEA AND TOILET SETS,
BRONZES, VASES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.,
Received this day,
Per ship *Investigator*.
All of which we are selling at very moderate prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

☞ Stearns & Marvin's,
WILDER PATENT,
Salamander Safes.
Secured by the "La Belle"
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS,
239 of which have been tested in accidental fires.
Also a few SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale cheap at No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

☞ Herron Sewing Machine Co.'s
New Patent Sewing Machine.
COMPLETE, 25 DOLLARS.
Superior to the highest price machines for
ONE QUARTER THE COST.
Agents wanted; full instructions furnished
Give them a call, No. 447 Broadway.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm.
A perfect security to all your doors and windows. It is NO JOKE, NO HUMBUG, but a practical thing. Call and see it in operation. For description and references, see circular.
E. HOLMES, No. 435 Broadway.

☞ Immense Attraction!!
ENGLISH CARPETINGS SACRIFICING!!!
Velvet, $1 12; Brussels, 75 cts. to $1 per yard.
All-Wool Ingrains, 37½c. to 62½c. per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

☞ New Paper-Hangings and Decorations.
FRANCIS PARES & CO.,
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.,
are now opening all the new styles, of every quality which they offer at wholesale and retail, at lowest rates.

☞ Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.
New and beautiful styles,
AT GREAT REDUCTIONS
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

☞ Five Thousand Suits of Boys' Clothing, embracing thirty new styles, for all ages, from 6 to 16, are now ready; all marked at prices that parents will approve, at
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,
Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premiums in 1857, at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York; Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine, Connecticut, Michigan and Illinois State Fairs. Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Courtney—Rodgers.—In this City, on Friday, May 21, at the house of the bride's brother, No. 340 Bowery, by the Rev. J. Thompson, D. D., James Courtney, Esq., of Scranton, Penn., to Miss Jane Rodgers third daughter of William Rodgers, late of Newry, Ireland.

☞ Londonderry *Standard* please copy.

Conger—Hall.—At Newton, N. J., on Tuesday, May 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Westbrook, of Philadelphia, John F. Conger to Bathsheba Hall, both of Newton, N. J.

Talbot—Dorchester.—At Utica, on Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. Dr. Fowler, Geo. A. Talbot to Miss Sarah A. Dorchester.

Clark—Anderson.—At Woody Crest, Westchester County, on Thursday, May 20, by the Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Mr. Wm. N. Clark, Jr., to Miss H. Matilda Anderson, daughter of the late S. W. Anderson, Esq., all of New-York.

DIED.

Burchard.—In this City, on Saturday, May 22, at 11 A. M., Adeline Phyfe, wife of Gurden Burchard, and daughter of John Phyfe, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 85 West 28th-st., at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Pattison.—In this City, on Saturday, May 22, Sarah Emma, daughter of Elias J. and Sarah J. Pattison, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of S. J. Dennis, No. 121 Warren st., Jersey City, on Monday, May 24, at 11 A. M.

Kirtland.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 22, suddenly, at his residence, No. 155 Monroe-st., Mr. Gilbert A. Kirtland, aged 65 years and 27 days.

The remains were taken to Saybrook for interment.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy.

Sinclair.—In this City, on Saturday morning, May 22, suddenly, Purser William Sinclair, U. S. Navy, aged 69 years, and for 50 years in the naval service of the United States.

Relatives and friends, and officers of the U. S. Navy in New-York and vicinity are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 159 West 23d st., without further invitation.

McNaughton.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 23, Ann McNaughton, wife of Archibald McNaughton, aged 88 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Arcturus Lodge, No. 274, F. and A. M., and Exempt Firemen Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 58 Spring-st., on Monday afternoon, May 24, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Shipley.—In this City, on Sunday, May 23, Robert Shipley.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother-in-law, H. D. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 11 West 32d st., on Wednesday, May 26, at 5 P. M., and from thence to the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., where the funeral service will be performed.

Dwyer.—In this City, on Sunday morning, May 23, at his residence, No. 56 Willett-st., after one day's sickness, of inflammation of the bowels, Richard, second son of Mr. Wm. Dwyer, formerly of the city of Cork, Ireland, aged 24 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, May 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Dwight.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 22, Mrs. Betsy M. Dwight, widow of Col. Sullivan Dwight, of Thomaston, Me.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. S. J. Foster, No. 212 East Union-st., Brooklyn.

Fountain.—At Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, on Saturday, May 22, Garret Fountain, aged 92 years and 6 months.

His relatives and friends, also the friends of his sons, Gideon, Anthony B. and Edward T., and of his son-in-law, John Hillyer, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, May 24, at 1 o'clock.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS ENGLISH CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,
Selling at Extraordinary Low Prices,
FOR CASH.
Imperial Velvets, $1 12, $1 25, $1 37½ and $1 50 per yard.
BIGELOW'S BRUSSELS.
Small Figures for Libraries, Reception Rooms, &c.
THREE-PLY CARPETS:
New and Beautiful Styles, 88c., $1 and $1 12 per yard.
INGRAINS,
All Wool, 38c., 45c., 50c., 60c., and 75c. per yard, newest styles.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
Carpets, superior quality, 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1 per yard,
AT ANDERSON'S
Great Carpet Emporium, No. 99 Bowery.

A. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES.
Use Barthol's Sewing Machines
☞ FOR COAT MAKERS.
☞ FOR PANT MAKERS.
☞ FOR VEST MAKERS.
☞ FOR DRESS MAKERS.
☞ FOR CORSET MAKERS.
☞ FOR MANTILLA MAKERS.
☞ FOR CAP MAKERS.
☞ FOR GAITER FITTERS.
These are the first Sewing Machines using a needle and shuttle practically established in America.—*New-Yorker.*
It is unquestionably one of the best.—*Sunday Courier.*
Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
Agents wanted. Send for a circular.
Address, care Box No. 2,841, Post-Office, New-York.
Use Barthol's Sewing Machines

A MEDICAL WONDER.
"HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM."
The most certain known remedy for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all diseases arising from impurity of the blood, no matter what cause they may have flown from.
THE LIFE BALSAM is daily curing the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, Piles, Liver and Kidney complaints, Constipation of the bowels, General Debility, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c.
Principal Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st., New-York. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.
Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, 175 Fulton st.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 42 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 158 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

BURGLAR-PROOF
PADLOCKS,
NIGHT LATCHES,
DOOR LOCKS,
SECURE BOLTS,
IRON, BRASS AND
SILVER-PLATED,
CHAIN BOLTS
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 49 John st.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.—W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., No. 158 Bowery, after a course of steady devotion to the cure of Consumption for upwards of 15 years, has arrived at a decisive and successful course of treatment for all diseases of the lungs and throat which has positively cured hundreds of sufferers who had given up all hope. Tubercles on the lungs are as susceptible of healing, if properly treated, as any other disease, and those suffering from these are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., 158 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption (gratis.)

HORACE E. KETCHUM & CO.,
Successors to
HOMER & KETCHUM,
Offer
STRAW GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, &c.,
At low prices for cash
At
No. 75 Chambers-st.

GEORGE ALBANY'S GREAT BORDER TALE,
GEORGE ALBANY'S GREAT WESTERN STORY,
GEORGE ALBANY'S GREAT KENTUCKY ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
THE LAST WITNESS,
OR THE
LONE HUNTER OF CHESTNUT VALLEY!
Is creating a profound sensation in
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ THE LAST WITNESS.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ ABOUT THE LONE HUNTER.
WHO IS GEORGE ALBANY?
READ HIS GREAT KENTUCKY TALE.
GEORGE ALBANY writes only for the MERCURY.

DUPUY'S NEW PERFUME FOR THE SEASON.
KISS-ME-QUICK.
Distilled from fragrant Tulips.
E. DUPUY, Chemist, No. 609 Broadway, New-York.
KISS-ME-QUICK POMADE for the Hair.
KISS-ME-QUICK SAC for the Bureau.
KISS-ME-QUICK SOAP for the Toilet.
AGENTS:
CAREY, HOWARD & SANGER, New-York.
SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York.
JAMES P. MAXWELL, New-York.
F. C. WELLS & CO., New-York.
J. W. NORCROSS & CO., Boston and New-York.
Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of watches and jewelry at less than usual prices.
Ladies' earrings, Diamond rings,
Pins and bracelets, Chatelaine chains,
Guard chains, Vest chains,
Studs, Scarf pins,
Sleeve buttons, Keys and seals,
Plain gold rings, Seal rings,
Gold Spectacles, Gold crosses,
Gold eye-glasses, Pure gold wedding rings,
Gold lockets, Gold thimbles,
Gold necklaces, Gold pencils and pens,
Silver napkin rings, Silver porte-monnaies,
Silver fruit knives
GEO. C. ALLEN, importer of watches and jewelry, Wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

DEAD! DEAD!
In wall or bed,
Lyon's Powder "lays" them—
Bed-bugs, fleas,
That mar our ease—
Lyon's Powder slays them.
Roaches, ants,
Bugs on plants,
Lyon's Flasks amaze them.
Dead! Dead!
In house and shed,
Lyon's Pills tremendous
Kills the rats
And mice, *sans* cats,
And gloriously befriend us.
Dépôt for Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills for noxious insects and vermin, No 424 Broadway.

GEORGE ALBANY TRIUMPHANT!
IMMENSE DEMAND
FOR THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY.
ANOTHER EXTRA EDITION
Will be ready for delivery at 10 o'clock this morning.
Read the
GREAT KENTUCKY BORDER TALE,
BY
GEORGE ALBANY!

WILDER'S PATENT SAFES.
The best Fire-proof Safe in the world, with
POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.
Also, two of Lillies' Chilled Iron Safes, with Combination Locks,
For sale at No. 122 Water-st.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES: Under your Police Intelligence of Saturday you have an article headed "Alleged Conspiracy to Defraud by Means of a fraudulent assignment," made by Mr. Charles Hodges, of the firm of Wm. & Chas. Hodges, against the two Bernsteins and Jacob L. Phillips. You are requested to state that the defendants, hearing of this charge, appeared voluntarily before the magistrate and gave bail to answer the same. That answer will show their entire innocence of the charge. There is a civil suit between the same parties, for the same object, in which the defendants have shown a full and true statement of the debt and credit of each account between the parties, as it occurred. The three parties charged have always borne a highly respectable standing for honesty and industry in this community for more than twenty years past, and ask that their case may not be prejudged by the public.

Yours, respectfully,
JNO. COOK, Counsel for defendants.

New-York, May 24, 1858.

260.—TEAS—TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—IMPORTANT TO 260. THE PUBLIC.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—It is now generally conceded that the GREAT CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE is the cheapest cash store in the City of New-York, where the choicest Teas, the finest Groceries, and the largest stock to select from, are always on hand. Country merchants, up-town families, and the public in general, should consult their own interests and buy their goods where they can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Choice Teas, fine Groceries, &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates, for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.,
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA.
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
near Broadway.

ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY,
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture erected in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE.
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 48 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

CATARRH.
Dr. GOODALE'S office, for consultation and treatment of Catarrh and its consequences, Neuralgia Headaches, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all the derangements arising from this disease, is at No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
The pathology advanced and maintained by the undersigned will commend itself to the judgment of all; and his entire success in the cure of the most formidable types of this malady, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his position.
No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.
R. GOODALE, M. D.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., NO. 119 NASSAU-st. and JOY, COE & CO., Tribune Buildings, have been appointed the *only* and *exclusive* Agents for the Newspaper press of the State of New-Jersey, at an Editorial State Convention held at New-Brunswick, May 13.
Those who wish to advertise in New-Jersey, will please call as above.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL
IS
WARRANTED TO
Cure Fever and Ague in one day;
Cure Chills in five minutes;
Cure Croup in one night;
Cure Deafness in two to four days;
Cure Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
Cure Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to three days;
Cure Inflammation in one day;
Cure Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
Cure Hemorrhage, Scrofula, Abscess, in ten days;
Cure Bruises, Wounds, Tetters, in one to three days;
Cure Ear-ache, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
Cure Felons, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
Cures Quinsey, Palpitation, Pleurisy in one to ten days;
Cures Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in five to twenty days;
Cures Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Stiff Joints, Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, and the lame made to walk, by a few bottles.
This Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and is a great Family Medicine for children teething, &c.
Ladies should all use it. It always leaves you better than it finds you, and one bottle often cures entirely.
Sold wholesale by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park Row, and by Druggists everywhere.

CARPETING.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1858, AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.,
Are now offering
English Tapestry Brussels at 87½ cents per yard.
English Tapestry Velvet at $1 25 per yard.
English Brussels at $1 10 per yard.
English Ingrain at 75 cents per yard.
Also, a choice assortment of oil-cloths, window shades, lace curtains, and all other goods pertaining to the trade, at equally low prices.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS.
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS.
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS.
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.
Window Shades can be had at the lowest prices, for cash, at the old-established window shade warehouse, No. 126 William-st., between Fulton and John sts.
Also, cornices, bands, pins, tassels, cords, &c., wholesale and retail.
N. B.—Store shades put up with neatness and dispatch.

J. O. HARGER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE RELIEF AFFORDED BY DR. J. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS in all cases of Dyspepsia and similar affections has given that valuable preparation a wide popularity among those who for years suffered from such ailments. It is excellent as a tonic and beneficient in its effects on the system. Its history is one almost of miracles, one to which Dr. HOSTETTER can point with confidence and credit. Indeed, no remedy perhaps, in the same period has attained such an extended popularity as the Doctor's BITTERS, which are ever regarded as a certain cure for distress of stomach. Those who have tried it speak praisingly of its effects, and therefore we can commend it to general use. The BITTERS are free from anything calculated to prove injurious to the system, or objectionable to the patient. Sold by all grocers, hotels, and druggists.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents,
Nos. 13 and 15 Park row.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Neuralgia and Stiff Joints.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Inflammations and Swellings.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Piles, Sprains, and Burns.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL HAS CURED thousands in Philadelphia alone, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., F. Duffy, Esq., J. Craven, Esq., J. E. Nolan, Mrs. Fossit, and others of the first respectability. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED General Welch of Rheumatism after being confined to his bed for months. Also, Colonel Schneider, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, of Neuralgia. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park row, New-York.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED John Livingston, Esq., editor *Law Magazine*, No. 126 West 14th-st., New-York, of Swollen and Stiff Neck, after his physician had failed to relieve him. One bottle cured him. Ask him.

FANCY HAIR PINS AND CACHEPEIGNES.—A very large assortment, comprising the latest Paris NOVELTIES, in all colors, from lowest to highest prices, just received per steamers *Persia*, *Vanderbilt* and *Fulton*. Also, FANS, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., all of which are offered to the trade on the most favorable terms, and at the lowest market prices, by HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, No. 37 Maiden lane, up stairs.

TO BREWERS, DISTILLERS, RECTIFIERS, GROCERS AND BARKEEPERS.—The most useful book on the subject, scientifically treated, containing 1,000 prescriptions in these branches and the many useful arts, just published at $3 per copy, by the author, Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane.

ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS, ICE-PITCHERS.—And Echo answers nothing but "Ice-Pitchers." Well, I shall endeavor to keep a supply of plated and Britannia ones for my numerous patrons, unless they come in too great crowds to purchase them of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FIRST EDITION.

5,000 COPIES
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A new work by WILLIAM EARLE BINDER, author of "Madelon Rawley," &c, &c. In one handsome 12mo volume; beautifully illustrated from designs by OAK. Price $1.

VIOLA.

A tale of plots and counter-plots, pronounced by the best judges "of rare interest, one of the most powerfully written novels of the day." The personations of the story are painted to the color of life, and present to the mind's eye the effect of a mental sculpture, in bas-relief. The tone of the work is healthy, divested of the sickly sentimentality too often the accompaniment of our modern issues of fiction. The plot is intricate, and intensely wrought from incidents that occur in every day life, setting forth the lights and shadows, temptations and trials, which we mortals are all subjected to, and never losing the air of probability throughout its pages.

The general theme of the writer is undoubtedly the truth, without a shadow of coloring, and for this deserves more credit than is generally awarded, the aim of most authors being to stretch the organs of wonder to their widest extent, to excite interest, without inducting a single truth. We invite the attention of the trade, to whom a liberal discount will be allowed. Send in your orders early, as the first edition has been nearly taken up in advance. Catalogues of all the new and standard works mailed free to any address. A gift with every book, varying in value from 25 cents to $100.

EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

TWO FINE EDITIONS OF SHAKESPEARE.

KNIGHT'S ORIGINAL PICTORIAL EDITION. 8 vols. royal 8vo. Beautifully bound in half morocco, by Matthews. Price $70.

VALPY'S EDITION—With 170 Outline Illustrations from designs in the Boydell Gallery. 15 vols. 18mo., half calf. Bound by Matthews. Price $22.

All the new books the moment they are published.

PIGGOTT & KING, Booksellers and Stationers, No. 388 Broadway, 4 doors above White-st.

NOTICE TO NEWS AGENTS.

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

All country dealers who are unable to obtain full supplies of the MERCURY, together with an abundance of show-bills and circulars, should send their orders at once to the General Agents,

HENDRICKSON & BLAKE,

Packers and forwarders of all the daily and weekly newspapers, &c., No. 107 Nassau st., corner of Ann, N. Y.

MOZART HALL, BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND STREET.—Miss E. L. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale, will give her last Grand Concert in America on THURSDAY EVENING, May 27, 1858. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their valuable aid: Mr. Luigi Gassier, (from the opera;) a lady from private life, resident of Bond-st., will sing upon this occasion, her first and only appearance before the public. Also Mr. J. M. Abbott, Piano-Forte. Tickets Fifty cents, for sale at the Music Stores, and at the Hall. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC-BOOK—Just published by HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, has thirty two tunes and hymns for Sabbath-schools. The words are all excellent, and the music, though spirited, varied and suited to the tastes and life of the young, is very simple, easily mastered, and full of feeling and pathos. Price three cents; $2 per hundred. Postage one cent.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE ANGELS TOLD ME SO"—Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. Music by H. A. POND. Words by the Rev. SIDNEY DYER. Price 25 cents. This is one of the most beautiful songs that has been published for a long time. The very touching narrative which accompanies this song, and from which it was written, is sufficient to make it one of the most popular songs of the day.

ONE HUNDRED IRISH AIRS—ARRANGED for the Piano-Forte, 42 pages regular size music, with an illustrated title, the "Limerick Piper." Price $1.

P. M. HAVERTY, Publisher, No. 112 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.

This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms.—$90 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars, address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the 21st, 22d and 24th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.

REV. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens the Fourth Term of its Fifteenth Academic Year on Monday, April 19, 1858.

Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course—are charged only from the day of entering, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college amid associations and under influences of a highly desirable character.

The Commercial, Classical, Mathematical, English and Foreign Language Departments are complete in all their appointments. Ten Professors and Instructors are associated with the Principals in conducting the education of their pupils.

Parents unacquainted with this Institution are referred to the following, among the one hundred and fifty well-known present patrons of it:

Rev. George Potts, D. D.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Joel B. Post, Esq.,
Hon. Henry E. Davies,	Joseph Worster, M. D.,
Mr. Lewis E. Hargous,	J. C. Forrester, M. D.,
Mr. Horace H. Day,	E. V. Haughwout,
Mr. Fred L. Talcott,	Hon. William Tucker, &c.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Principals.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THE REV. E. SEYMOUR, Principal. This boarding school for boys, situated at Bloomfield, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, commenced its 23d term on Monday, May 3, and will continue five months. All the arrangements of the school are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home, and to afford the best facilities for the improvement of the mind and the heart. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be obtained of Messrs. R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st., New-York, or on application to the Principal.

CHEAP WRITING CLASSES.—MR. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, corner of Canal-st., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, is now forming writing classes at prices from $1 to $3. Book-keeping, $10, time unlimited, and three months; 72 lessons in commercial arithmetic and penmanship for $10, to qualify young men for business.

From the Newport Mercury.

Mr. Paine is giving lessons to both ladies and gentlemen. He is a very successful teacher of an elegant hand writing.

HOME SCHOOL—NEW-ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., 19 miles from New-York City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. A quiet and delightful retreat during the Summer months. Tuition in English, French, German, with board and washing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarders limited to 13. For particulars address Dr. E. A. SIEKER, the Principal, as above. May be seen from 10 to 1 every Saturday, at No. 127 William-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL, HUDSON River Institute, Claverack, N.Y., three miles from Hudson City. Board and tuition $40 per term. Classes will be formed the 4th of June. Students received at any time. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies completing the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 per year. For particulars, address the Principal.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. JAS. RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College, N.J., Assistant Principal, Resident Teacher of French in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, terms moderate. For circulars, address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE FERRY, BERGEN COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM HOBOKEN, N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $120 to $140 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons as references, address

A. B. WINANT, Principal.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—A practical course to prepare gentlemen or boys for business. Mr. COLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive a few private pupils this day and evening at reduced terms. Each branch $5. Commutation for all, $15. Regular terms, $25.

A SUCCESSFUL TEACHER—GRADUATE OF YALE—Now establishing himself in the City, has a few hours for private pupils. Lessons 37½ cents; $1 50 per week, or at pupil's residence, $2. Best testimonials and references. Address S., Box No. 182 Brooklyn Post-Office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Parental visits always welcomed. Distance, 25 minutes from Peck-slip, by steamboat Liberty. Location at the second landing—beautiful and healthy.

JAMES L. THOMPSON, Principal.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

TEACHERS.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE and School Agency, provides teachers with situations, schools with teachers, principals with pupils, and parents and guardians with catalogues and definite information of numerous schools for either sex, gratuitously. A correspondent is wanted in every State and County in the Union. Terms liberal. Send for circulars. Address

RICE & ANDREW'S, No. 289 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—NO. 346 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers and governesses, and parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Music teachers and a principal wanted. Schools and school copartnerships bought and sold on commission.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A YOUNG LADY, WHOSE TIME IS OCCUPIED a few hours daily at the School of Design, would like to place herself in a family where she could teach two or three children as a compensation for her board. Address Box No. 19 Post Office, for reference and further particulars.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, desires an engagement as resident teacher, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently) and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842, Post-office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY, A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, wishes to meet with a private family in this City, where the use of a 7-octave piano, and instruction on the same, to one or two, will be considered equivalent for board. References given and required. Address, for three days, TEACHER, Times office.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. 630 Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

REMOVAL.—CHICKERING & SONS HAVE REMOVED their Piano-Forte Warerooms to No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st., where may be found at all times a large assortment of Piano-Fortes of their manufacture.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, BY a widow lady, aged 43 years, without incumbrance; is active and industrious, accustomed to good society, competent to take the entire charge of a house, speaks French and English fluently; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Satisfactory reference given and required. None but Protestant and private families need apply. Call at, or address Mrs. L. P. T., No. 64 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY SMART, competent and well-recommended young women, Protestants; one as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking—cake, jellies, and desserts of every kind. The other as chambermaid and waitress, fine washing, or nurse; is very genteel and of good disposition. Apply, for two days, at No. 350 6th-av., 1 door above 22d-st. Will go to the country.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothing, or would go as monthly nurse; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with the care of children or plain sewing; the best of references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 219 1st-av., 3d door from 14th-st., or a note addressed R. G., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A steady, respectable woman, who perfectly understands her business. She would be willing to take charge of a baby, with one or two children able to run around. She is kind and attentive in sickness. Best of City references given, as she was six years in her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 193 7th-av., near 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman for general housework; is a good plain cook, first-rate laundress, neat, willing, and anxious to please. Those who want a trustworthy, faithful servant will find her such; one who values a quiet domestic family, where she will have a good home. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS wants a situation in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the care of children, wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; has good references. Call or address, for two days, SEAMSTRESS, No. 215 6th-av., in the millinery store, between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A REspectable woman, who has been accustomed to children for the last seven years; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 246 West 32d-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WISHES to procure a situation for a very respectable, middle-aged Protestant woman, as child's nurse. She has had long experience in that capacity, and can come highly recommended. Apply at her present employer's Room No. 166, Gramercy Park House, East 21st st. Can be seen for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and to do washing and ironing, or washing and ironing and taking care of children; can get the best of City reference in the same street. Call at the first house from 5th-av., in West 24th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who will undertake the entire charge of the kitchen; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook and excellent baker; also, a first-rate washer and ironer. Unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FAMILY SEAMSTRESS, by a very competent young woman; is a good hand at children's clothing, shirt-making, &c.; would go as housekeeper in a hotel in the country, or see to grown children; has good reference. Call at No. 156 15th st., west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT girl with the best of reference from her last employer, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; is obliging and willing to make herself useful. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, IN THE CITY OR country, as a good cook and to wash and iron, as seamstress and dressmaker, as waiter and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry, soups, ice creams; or as regular laundress; does up linen in a magnificent style, fluting, &c. Wages, $9 to $10. City or country. Is a Roman Catholic. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress. Also by one as cook, and one to do general housework. Also by a nice colored girl. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Also, by a smart, active girl, to do chamberwork and waiting. Will go together or separate. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NICE AND OBLIGING YOUNG woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing to be useful and kind to children. Has the best of reference. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A HOTEL or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs, over shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a small family. Can give good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress; has good reference from her last employer; can be seen for two days at No. 212 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and sewing or chambermaid and waiting, has good City reference; no objection to go in the country for the summer. Call at 327 East 10th st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; would like the country, but would prefer going to Europe. She is fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for a few days at No. 15 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A young woman, a Protestant; has seven years' reference from her last place; can give satisfaction in all kinds of cooking. No objections to go into the country. Apply at No. 132 3d av., in the store.

WANTED.—A LADY FROM SCOTLAND DESIRES to take charge of a house, or act as companion, and make herself useful in a respectable family. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 415 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; can fill either situation. Can be seen, from 10 to 12, at No. 103 West 16th st., near 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL wishes to obtain a situation as nurse, and plain sewing or chamberwork. No objection to go to the country. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., first floor, 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION; is an excellent plain cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker. Best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 1st av., over the shoe store.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation, as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washing; one who thoroughly understands her business, with good City reference. Call at 125 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as housekeeper; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 118 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work out by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, Union-square Post-Office, for one week.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY WHO WRITES A rapid, legible hand wishes to procure employment as copyist, either in an office or at her own residence. Address WRITER, Box No. 121, Times Office.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A GOOD PLACE for a young French girl of 14 years old, to talk French with young children; she will not go for a nurse. The best of references. Apply before 12 at No. 110 5th-av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take a gentleman's or family's washing. Good City reference if required. Call at No. 124 West 26th st., 1st floor, back room. Particular attention paid.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—FOR a colored girl in her 14th year, well grown and able to work, in a pious family, where the mistress is a good manager and superintends her own affairs. Address Box No. 250, Brooklyn, N. Y., Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES—AT the Floating Church, foot of Laight st., North River. There will be special religious services held in this Church this week, commencing on the evening of the 24th inst. and continuing every evening through the week, except Saturday. The Rev. Dr. BEDELL, the Rev. Dr. S. COOK, the Rev. Dr. CANFIELD, the Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, and the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY are engaged to preach; the Rev. Dr. TYNG, and others, to deliver addresses. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 32 Waverley-place.—Monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 7½ o'clock, in the University Chapel. An essay will be read by Mr. D. S. RIDDLE. Subject, *Wait and labor.* Young men are cordially invited to attend.

EUGENE THOMSON, Recording Secretary.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—4th-av., corner of 22d st.—The unsold pews in this Church will be rented on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, at 8 o'clock. The choice of pews will be offered at auction.

A UNION PRAYER MEETING IS HELD daily in the Lecture Room of Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. Young men are particularly invited to attend.

THE SLIPS IN THE NEW-ENGLAND Congregational Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburg, will be sold on MONDAY EVENING, May 24, for 1 year.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN, of good talents, and who can come well recommended from a leading firm in this City, with whom he has held a confidential position for upwards of six years, is desirous of an engagement; would prefer active to sedentary occupation. The applicant is a sober, moral man, trustworthy and capable, and would strive to make his services useful and valuable to his employers. Address G. D. M., Box No. 4,532, Post-Office.

WANTED.—A MAN OF UNDOUBTED QUALIFICATIONS and integrity desires a place as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden; can milk if required; has first class references from former employers; is a careful hand over horses, and minds his business; will try to please his employer in every respect; a good home is what is looked for. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, SITUATIONS in the City or country, as coachman and gardener, is an excellent hand over horses, and turns them out in the best style; his wife is a good thorough servant one who fully understands her business. They will be found most anxious at all times to please their employers; they have the best of references in this City; distance no object in the country. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN—A SITUATION as porter to work in a wholesale store or drive a horse and wagon, and make himself useful to his employer. Can write well and give the highest references from his last employer, where he has lived nearly four years. Call, or address a note to P. S., No. 161 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable young man, who understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; can give the best of City and country reference as to his character, capability, sobriety and honesty; country preferred. Address, two days, W. L. W., Box 130, Times office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife, Protestants, without incumbrance, in City or country; the man as coachman and gardener; his wife as good cook, washer and ironer, or seamstress. Both understand their business thoroughly. Will be found willing and obliging. Have the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A steady, sober man; he understands the raising of vegetables of all kinds, the culture of fruit and flowers, the management of grapes and green-house plants, of which he had long practice in this country in good places. Address H. G., Box No. 164, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as waiter in a private family. He understands his business perfectly well, and has no objection to go in the country. Can give the best of City references and can be seen at No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A BAR-KEEPER'S SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business and is highly recommended from his last employer, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, and has no objection to City or country. Address A. J., Box No. 100, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; is a capable driver, would assist in gardening, or make himself useful otherwise to his employer; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call or address a note to No. 161 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single young man who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful; reference satisfactory. Address THOMAS, Box No. 108, Times office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY AN Englishman, in a private family; is a single man, with favorable reference to late City employers. A line addressed THOMAS, care of Mrs. Matthews, No. 197 East 24th st., will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman or groom; is accustomed and fully competent to drive and undertake the care of horses; can be recommended by City reference. Address, or call at Dr. Husack's, No. 101 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man, who understands the business; has experience of plain gardening; can make himself generally useful. References satisfactory. Address J. M., Box No. 165, this office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as clerk, book-keeper or salesman, in some manufacturing business. Has had experience and can furnish good references. Address J. G. K., at this office.

GARDENER.—A MARRIED MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the general routine of gardening in all its branches, and can produce good references from his former employer, wishes a situation with any gentleman who requires his services. Address GARDENER, Box No 116 Times office.

TO MERCHANTS—WANTS A SITUATION, A young man who can be highly recommended as to honesty and business capacity; prefers a wholesale importing, exporting, or commission business. Salary not so much an object as a good respectable employ. Address S. J., Box No. 2,873, Post-Office.

HOTEL CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, OF 11 years' experience, wishes a situation; is willing to assist in any department, devoting his whole time. Most satisfactory references given. Address M. M., Box No. 125, Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEWARD TO TAKE CHARGE OF the farming department of my place in New-Jersey. He must be a man who understands agriculture in every respect; a thorough knowledge of cattle and the dairy. A Protestant with family and a working man.

DAVID FELT, No. 120 William-st., or Feltville, New-Jersey.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN WOMAN as nurse; one who enjoys good health, and is competent to take charge of an infant. Reference required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT errand boy, of about 16 years of age, who resides with his parents. Address, in own hand writing, Box No. 2 895 Post Office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, WHO CAN ENGRAVE and give good recommendations. Apply, by letter, or otherwise to RICHARD SMITH, Newark, N. J.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenue des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutùre, ou les modes.

ON DEMANDE, A LA CAMPAGNE, UNE dame connaissant très bien le Français and bonne musicienne (piano) pour se charger, pendant tout l'été, de l'éducation de deux jeunes filles. Salaire à une personne entièrement compétente $50 par mois. S'adresser après 6 heures au No. 48 East 24th st.

UNE DEMOISELLE PARISIENNE PROTESTANTE désire entrer dans un pensionnat ou une famille pour enseigner le Français et la musique, (piano, et les premiers principes du chant. Elle sait traduire l'Anglais. Les meilleures recommandations seront données. S'Adressez PARIS, *Times* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

$285.—THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY.—A magnificent 7 octave rosewood piano-forte and stool, at the above sacrifice, beautifully finished in style of Louis XIV., and finished all round alike, the back same as the front; rich, powerful tone, elegant pearl keys, superb open carving, full metallic plate, inlaid with pearl; overstrung bass; carved legs, carved top and lyre, beautiful open fret-work desk, and is a most superb drawing room piano forte, and cost $600; premium City makers, with unexpired warrantee for two years; in use three months. Also for sale at a sacrifice, a few pieces of elegant rosewood parlor furniture. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near Crystal Palace, from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.; be boxed for shipping, if desired. N. B.—Will be made an object for an immediate cash purchaser. Apply for two days.

A HANDSOME PEARL-KEYED PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH.—It is full seven-octave, round corners, carved legs, front board beautifully inlaid with real mother of pearl, full moulding all round, carved lyre, has the real over-strung bass, made by one of the best City makers, and has the warrantee for two years and three months to run; has a rich tone, and is a gem worth the immediate attention of those in search of a handsome piano. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 470 6th av., near 28th-st. P. S.—The instrument cost $475, and will be sold for $275, cash. Can be boxed and shipped if required; an object made for cash. Don't forget, No. 470. Apply to J. P. BATTERSON, first floor.

PIANO-FORTES—HAINES & BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.

HAINES BROS.

These Pianos to let, new and second-hand, and sold on installments as above.

J. M. PELTON.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR MAKE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $75, $100, $110, $115, $125, $140, $150, and $160. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments. Pianos moved, tuned, boxed, and polished.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER IN PIANOS.—Now is the time to buy new or second-hand pianos at very low prices. I am selling $600 pianos for $450 cash; $450 for $350; $350 for $280, and $275 for $225. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $150. Pianos to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Corner of Grand-st., marble building.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A BRILLIANT-TONED FULL 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte and stool, nearly new, at an immense sacrifice for cash; large round corners, grand circular scale, carved lyre and fret desk, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented; City makers; guaranteed for two years. Call at the residence No. 149 Wooster-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS PIANO OF high cost and superior tone, made by one of the best makers, used a few months, and warranted. Sold for want of use, at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TO THOSE WHO WISH TO FIND a quiet, genteel home on Brooklyn Heights: A gentleman and family, or party of gentlemen, can be furnished with pleasant accommodations and good board, at moderate prices; house very pleasantly situated, with garden attached, within four minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferry. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and very pleasant rooms, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 77 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING more room than they require, will accommodate two or three single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and partial board. Apply at No. 661 Greenwich st., between Christopher and Barrow sts.

BOARDING—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, with or without bed-room, to let, with board, to two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, at No. 243 State st., near Hoyt st., Brooklyn; family private; dinner at 6.

BOARDING—A SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM with bed-room adjoining, can be had on reasonable terms in a first-class locality. Address Box No. 4,534, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS on 2d or 3d floors, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family at No. 28 Cheever place, between Harrison and Degraw sts., and half a block from Henry-st., convenient to South and Hamilton ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with partial board at No. 37 Cranberry-st., three doors from Columbia, about three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Pleasant rooms and good home.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO OF the finest rooms in the city now vacant, with good board, for single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives. Call at No. 141 Montague-st., not far from the Wall-st ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 238 HENRY-ST., fourth door from Amity. Rooms for families or single gentlemen; house first-class; terms moderate.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR very pleasant rooms, in suite or separate, furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, on moderate terms, in a private family residing at No. 48 East 16th st., next to Irving-place. Gas, baths, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, can be accommodated with handsomely-furnished rooms and board, with every comfort requisite to an agreeable home, in a social private family, residing in a delightful location, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address L. W., Times office.

FRENCH BOARD FOR LADIES.—A PROTESTANT French family, occupying a modern-built house, in a good neighborhood, would let a few rooms furnished or unfurnished, with good board, to ladies wishing to learn and converse in the French language. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st.

FRENCH BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife or two single gentlemen can obtain new and well-furnished rooms, with board, in a Protestant French private family. House contains all modern improvements. Apply at No. 89½ West 26th-st., after 3 o'clock P. M.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-ROOM, connecting, to let separately or together, on second floor; also, two very pleasant rooms on third floor. House is first-class and pleasantly located, being near New York Hotel. Best of reference. No. 259 Greene st., near Clinton-place.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM IN THE SECOND story to let, furnished, with partial board, to single gentlemen, who could appreciate the comforts of a quiet home, in a private family. No. 45 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, near Mr. Beecher's Church.

A SUIT OF FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS, on the second floor of a private house with gas bath and all modern improvements, will be let, either separately or together; 6th-av. cars pass the door. Apply at No. 121 Varick st., two blocks above Canal.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND 35th sts., a suite of rooms for a gentleman and his wife. Address B. D., Box No. 220 Times office, stating terms and location.

ROOMS TO LET.—TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, without board, at No. 36 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Will be let furnished or unfurnished.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, can be accommodated at No. 57 Morton-st., between Hudson and Bleecker-st. Location very desirable.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A gentleman and his wife, a parlor and bedroom adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished. Address I H. L., Box No. 111, Times office.

FURNISHED ROOM.—A NEAT, SMALL LODGING room to let to a gentleman of respectability, at a moderate rent. Apply at No. 138 Thompson-st.

AT NO. 41 TENTH-STREET, NEAR 5th-av., a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, with board.

HOTELS.

1858.
THE DONEGANA HOTEL,
Notre Dame st., Montreal.
JOSEPH H. DALEY.

BIXBY'S HOTEL, NO. 834 BROADWAY, between 12th and 13th sts., (on the European plan,) is very convenient, by the stages and cars, to the business part of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I.

This well-known Summer Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors on June 20. The proprietor is ready to furnish families with rooms for the season on moderate terms, and would respectfully invite those in want to call and examine his rooms before making engagements elsewhere, or apply by mail to the subscriber.

J. G. WEAVER.

COUNTRY BOARD.—RESPECTABLE BOARD and pleasant home can be found in a small family of adults for two or three children. Location healthy and accessible, with ample play-ground. Terms moderate and City reference unexceptionable. Address D. McLEAN, White Plains, Westchester County, New-York.

BRIGHTON HOUSE, PERTH AMBOY, is now opened for the reception of boarders; is most desirably located, having extensive grounds, commanding views, and of convenient access to the City. For further particulars, inquire of SCOTT, WISNER & CO., No. 112 Pearl-st. S. L. COMPTON.

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, CONVENIENT to the Hudson River or New Haven Railroad, from 10 to 50 miles from New-York, for a lady and her daughter, seven years old. Location must be pleasant, and terms moderate. Address P. P. PEASE, for ten days, through Broadway Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY FROM THE 1st of June next, may be had for two or three families, at a pleasant farm house near Hastings. Particulars may be learned by inquiry of S. H. PROVOST, 215 Front-st.

ROUND HILL WATER CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Mountain air, forest park, good table and amusements. Send for a circular.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June. JOSHUA WHITING.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS, up town and country, will please observe that the smartest, most experienced, and best recommended girls in the City (including a large number of Protestant girls) are on hand, waiting situations, (no charge until engaged,) at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th av., one door above 22d-st. All smart Protestant girls wanted immediately. A lady in attendance.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will please call at the Select Female Office No. 182 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts. Now on hand, a number of good cooks; also, good plain cooks, washers and ironers; also, girls for house and chamber work; also, a woman capable of taking charge of a child from its birth, for the City or country. All good City references.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BEST PLACE TO ENGAGE good domestic female help of any description is at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway, near Canal st.

If you wish Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters or Laborers of any kind, call at this, or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st.

MRS. YORKSTONE—NO. 28 FOURTH-AVENUE, has on hand upwards of 300 girls from the very best families in the City, with the best of recommendations for civility and capability, and for every capacity for City and country. None admitted without reference.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

MATTRESSES.—SPRING AND PURE HAIR mattresses made to order, altered and repaired; carpets, oil-cloth and matting laid; looking-glass and picture frames covered; furniture covers made; also, all kinds of upholstery work attended to, at WALKER'S, No. 634 Broadway, basement, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE IN ALL COLORS.—A beautiful assortment of entirely new styles and superior workmanship, just finished at the old manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. Prices from $25 and upwards. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. PRESDEE.

FOR SALE—TWO EXTENSION TABLES, NEW, diameter 4 feet 10 inches, extension 14 feet; are made of the best white oak, new pattern; worth $75, will be warranted; sold for $60 each, if applied for immediately. Apply to A. SCHAFER, at Hincliffs & Cox's, corner Grand and 1st sts., Williamsburg.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 36), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to

T. J. HALL, *New-York Times.*

TO LET, LEASE, OR FOR SALE.—A LARGE three-story brick building, 30 by 100, suitable for a manufactory or dwelling, No. 23 Broome-st., near Pitt. Also, the second floor of No. 585 Broadway, next to Prince-st. Also, parts of two furnished houses in very good locations. Also to lease, four lots on 80th st., near 4th-av. Apply to J. STOUVENEL & CO., Glass Manufactory, No. 203 Centre-st., corner of Howard.

TO LET—VERY LOW—A FURNISHED FOUR-story English basement brown stone house, No. 116 West 39th st., half a block from Broadway. It has all the modern improvements, or the house will be let without the furniture. For particulars inquire of GABRIEL CHEVALIER, No. 368 Broadway.

TO LET FOR MONEY OR BOARD—THE whole or a part of a two-story house in East Broadway. The rent, if desirable, could be paid in the board of a gentleman and wife and one child. For particulars, address, with real name, where to be seen, &c., O. P., care of B. LOCKWOOD, New-York Post-Office.

TO LET—A NICE SECOND FLOOR THROUGH, IN the new brown-stone front house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av., 5 rooms and modern improvements. Rent $200 a year. Also, to let, the parlor floor of house No. 255 9th-av., with 5 rooms. Rent $240 a year. Apply to JNO. McCLAVE, No. 387 9th av.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, NEAT, QUIET FAMILY, a small parlor and back room on first floor, and two good rooms in basement; piazza and large flower garden in front; rent, $15 a month; good reference required. Apply at No. 457 4th av., near 31st-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 809 Greenwich-st., next door to the corner of Jane-st. The house is in good order, with all the modern improvements. Apply at the office of G. & E. GREEN, cor. of Horatio and West sts.

TO LET—A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house, high stoop, situated No. 208½ West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rent $750. A lease of 3 years given if required. Apply at No. 94 Beekman st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDING, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO RENT—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN—The entire dwelling part over the new Bull's Head Bank, corner 3d av. and 25th-st., consisting of 24 large, airy rooms, on three floors, high ceilings, and finished with all the modern improvements complete, such as gas-fixtures, hot and cold water, bath rooms, ranges, &c., &c.—a very desirable location for a largest family, or a genteel boarding house. Rent $1,000 per annum. Also for sale at half price, one of Herring's large safes, in perfect order. Apply at the Bull's Head Bank.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—A young married gentleman, owner of a first-class (unfurnished) house, pleasantly situated on "Murray Hill," will rent the same to a desirable private family, who are not necessitated to take boarders, that would be willing to board himself and wife for the rent. Those entertaining this proposition, would have no objection upon an interview. First-class reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,651, Post Office.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely furnished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

TO BE LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED IN front of Washington Market and known as No. 100 Vesey-st. Also three upper lofts of No. 70 Broadway, extending to New st. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $860. Also the brick stable No. 45 East 33d st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No 74 Wall-st.

ROOM AND BED-ROOM—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, where a sewing machine may be used, for two ladies in a genteel neighborhood and not above Houston st. For two days address Mrs. SWAN, Box 212, Times office. Rent very moderate.

TO RENT—THE FIRST CLASS BRICK HOUSE, No 129 East 21st-st., gas, fixtures, hot and cold water, bath room, frescoed ceilings, &c. Rent $500. Inquire in the carpet store of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROADWAY lots 26 feet front, 122 feet deep; three wood dwellings on rear; Nos. 1,217, 1,219, 1,221 Broadway. Will be sold cheap or exchanged for merchandise or a small house. Apply to W. W. LELAND, No. 18 Exchange-place, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A large two-story building, suitable for manufacturing purposes, near the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, with a new steam engine of about ninety horse power. Inquire of E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front house, No. 137 Joralemon-st. with all the modern improvements, in excellent order and repair. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE STORES known as Nos. 128 and 129 West-st., near Fulton. This is a rare opportunity for profitable investment. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO story brick front cottage, No. 11 East Baltic-st., near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 377 Fulton st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE-HOUSE, FURNISHED; must be easy of access to the City, and a low rent. None need reply unless stating terms, locality, &c. Address S. K. G., No. 12 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY house in exchange for Western Railroad Stocks; location between 10th and 34th sts., between 3d and 6th avs. Apply to THOS. J. HALL, Times Building, Room No. 6.

FARMS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY for sale at auction on THURSDAY, June 10, on the premises at 3 o'clock P. M. That valuable mill property and timber land in Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., 125 miles or five hours from this city. It consists of about 486 acres, the greater part of it covered with a large growth of heavy timber, suitable for sawing; the bark is valuable and can be sold at tanneries within one-eighth of a mile. A valuable water power supplied from Calkin's Creek, which can be increased extensively. It is one mile from the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, the Delaware River running between it and the farm; the close proximity of the river to the timber renders it easy to make rafts for transport to the Philadelphia market. It is 2½ miles from Cochecton Station, at which persons visiting the place should stop by the mail train at 8 A. M., or at Narrowsburg by the express train at 6 A. M.

The buildings consist of a good two-story house with kitchen and woodhouse attached. Also, four other dwellings for the employés of the place, one new store, one new coachmaker's shop, smith shop with trip hammer driven by water power, barns, &c., &c., a grist mill 40 years in operation, (known as Young's mills,) two sawmills, all in working order. Terms of sale: 10 ℔ cent on the day of sale, 15 ℔ cent on the 1st of July, when possession will be given, 25 ℔ cent on the 12th day of August, 1859, the balance on bond and mortgage. The stock, consisting of horses, cows, young cattle, and a fine pair of working oxen, farm wagons, farming tools, household funiture, &c., will be sold the same day. For further information, inquire of Major Thompson, No. 27 Wooster-st., New York City; of Rev. Thomas Mack, Damascus, Wayne county, Pa., or R. S. Cushman, No. 376 Broadway, Albany.

It is estimated that the timber and bark on the place will pay the whole amount that the farm will sell for, as it will be sold positively on the day without any reservation whatever, by order of the heirs of John Thompson, deceased.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM NEAR THE City, containing 125 acres, 100 acres under a high state of cultivation; on the place there is a fine brick house with barn and carriage house attached, apple and peach orchard, plenty of well water and marl on the farm suitable for a gentleman's homestead; will be sold low. For particulars, apply from 10 to 12 to GEO. W. WHITMORE, No. 177 William-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS, WITH in six miles of market. Terms accommodating. Also, selected farming lands, 100 miles from Chicago by Railroad. Will sell for cash or on nine years time, and at low rates of interest. Apply to

S. L. SHOTWELL, No. 15 Laight-st.

FARM FOR SALE—230 ACRES IN WAYNE County, two miles from Palmyra—a good grain and stock farm, in a high state of cultivation; terms easy. Also, a farm of 36 acres in same vicinity. Apply to S. L. SHOTWELL, No. 15 Laight-st.

IOWA LANDS TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK or Brooklyn property.—1,650 acres choice selected lands, in Van Buren, Wapello and Monroe counties, near thriving villages and railroad, at a low figure.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARMS WANTED.

THE NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY wish to purchase from 500 to 3,000 acres good grazing land, within easy distance of New-York, on the line of the New-Haven, Harlem, New-York and Erie, New Jersey, or Long Island Railroad, for a Dairy Farm or Farms.

Proposals, stating the locality, quantity and quality of land, and lowest cash price, will receive attention.

Address J. G. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Wall-st., Post-Office box No. 3,443.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

SYRACUSE FIRST PRIZE MOWER.

Don't fail to examine the BUCKEYE, (Auttman & Miller's Patent,) which has important advantages over all other

MOWING MACHINES.

Dépôt in New-York.

SEARS, ADRIANCE & PLATT, No. 165 Greenwich-st., near Cortlandt.

SUGAR BEET SEED

For Cattle Feed, may be sown from now till 1st of July, a large lot of a very superior quality on hand, at 50c. per pound, and all other seasonable garden and agricultural seeds, garden tools, &c.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust, brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

YOUNG LADIES WISHING TO VISIT Europe this Summer, may hear of an excellent opportunity by addressing SOMERVILLE, Brooklyn, N. Y., Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—TO RENT, IN PART furnished, a house at White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.; said house is of brick, three stories, with wings two stories, and basement, beautifully situated within sight of the dépôt, and distant one hour by Railroad from 26th-st. Station. Five acres of land and outbuildings. Rent for private family, six months, $350; or would be rented by the year. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, or by letter to the Rev. Dr. HARRIS, Astoria, L. I.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Located about ½ miles from Astoria village; fine bay view; house nearly new; 11 rooms, with barn, carriage-house and out-buildings, with two acres of ground, beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit and ornamental trees. Terms very easy. Inquire of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Containing eight rooms, barn, large garden, &c., situated in Stamford, Conn., three minutes' walk from the dépôts. A desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in New-York. Apply to SANDS SEELY, Stamford.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—NEAR McComb's Dam and High Bridge; good house, about two acres of land; pleasant and healthy location. Apply to WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 55 Exchange-place.

A COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—The advertiser, about going abroad, will let his residence, partially furnished or unfurnished, for two years from 1st of July, or later.

The house, three minutes' walk from dépôt, is finished with every convenience; contains dining-room with conservatory adjoining, filled with choice plants; library, two drawing rooms, six bedrooms; laundry and kitchen; and large bath room. Gas and water in the house. Stable, with room for coachman, henery, &c.; grounds, 1½ acres, under high cultivation, with variety of choice fruit, and grapes in abundance.

Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey-st., N. Y.; or address P. O., Box No. 142 Stamford, Conn.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I., a new and convenient cottage within 8 minutes walk of the Railroad dépôt, located in Franklin-place; said dwelling is built of the best materials filled in with brick; the main building consists of 5 rooms and the wing part 3 rooms. Lot 50 feet front by over 140 deep. Will be sold reasonable; part of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of EBN A. LEWIS, adjoining Maher's Hotel, Flushing.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, CONN., A BEAUTIFUL country residence, about four minutes' walk from the dépôt, containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story house, nearly new, and in first-rate order; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, and other out-buildings; a variety of fruit, berries, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a sacrifice, if sold immediately. Possession given at any time.

JAS. E. JOHNSON, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE AT RYE—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, containing 2 acres, handsomely situated a quarter of a mile south of Rye Station, on the Boston Road, in a good neighborhood, and a very healthy location. The house is a two-story frame, 36x43 feet, nearly new, well built, and in good order. Good barn, stable, garden, &c. Apply to JESSE PURDY, Esq., of Rye, or P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE IN GREENWICH, CONN.—A country seat, containing about eight acres of land, beautifully wooded, and laid out with over a mile of roads, having a very fine water front and view; a large stone mansion house, in an unfinished state, is on the premises, and can be completed to suit the ideas of a purchaser, at a moderate cost. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD A. OAKLEY, at the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE [illegible] Island, for a modern-built house in the City, in a respectable location, a farm of 13 acres, [illegible] the Vanderbilt Landing, on the Richmond [illegible] suitable for a gentleman's residence; it is well [illegible] with springs, and two large fish ponds. For further particulars, apply to L. BALDWIN, No. 207 Bowery.

FURNISHED COTTAGE FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Westchester County, half a mile above High Bridge; adjoins the residence of [illegible] G. Morris; contains six rooms, a kitchen, laundry and cellar. One hour's drive from the City, or hourly by Harlem Railroad; one mile from Tremont dépôt. Rent $400 per annum. Price $5,000. Inquire at No. [illegible] Wall-st.

S. F. BUTTERWORTH.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—With land from three to [illegible] beautifully situated among the hills, [illegible] town by the Morristown Railroad, three [illegible] walk from Summit dépôt; a healthy and convenient Summer residence for a gentleman doing business in town. Apply to RICHARD A. McCURDY, No. 167 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—FURNISHED RESIDENCE TO LET FOR THE SUMMER.—House good size and convenient, stable and carriage house, one acre of ground beautifully situated and embellished, garden made, and abundance of fruit, half a mile from the dépôt. There is nothing to be rented in the neighborhood so desirable. Address Box No. 1,916, Post-Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a genteel house in New-York, a desirably-located and well-arranged gothic cottage, with modern improvements and ornamental grounds, at Clifton, Staten Island, near Vanderbilt's Landing. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN ASTORIA—Eight minutes' walk, from [illegible] landing. The house contains twelve rooms, [illegible] gas, water, &c., and has a stable attached. [illegible] for six months with, or twelve months [illegible] furniture. Apply to JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 57 [illegible]

TO LET FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS—A Summer residence at Stamford, [illegible] commodious, furnished house, with more [illegible] of ground, an abundance of fruit and shade, [illegible] gardens, planted for the season. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, Stamford, Conn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* [illegible] our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom [illegible] brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever [illegible] bright, the teeth be these of pearls, if the head is [illegible] its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, [illegible] *and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, [illegible] lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will [illegible] and permanently secure to all such an ornament. [illegible] the following and judge. The writer of the [illegible] *celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, [illegible]

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligation I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color, about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THAL[illegible]

"Drych a'r Gwyliedydd."
Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April [illegible]

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month[illegible] weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed this wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CAR[illegible]
NEW-YORK, July 25, [illegible]

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

J. G. KIL[illegible]
CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, [illegible]

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to [illegible]

J. D. H[illegible]

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least [illegible] cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued June 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq., new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders, and all iron work appertaining to buildings.

GEO. R. JACKSON & CO., Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st., And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DEAN & CHILD,
COTTON BROKERS,
No. 133 Pearl-st., New-York.
EDWARD B. DEAN,
CHAS. W. CHILD.

6 CENTS PER ROLL FOR WALL PAPER, worth 10c., At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

12 CENTS PER ROLL for OAK WALL PAPER, worth 18c. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

75 CENTS A PIECE for 6-feet GOLD SHADES, worth $1 25, At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$1 50 for GOLD SHADES, Broadway price $3. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

$4 50 FOR 12 YARDS EMBROIDERED DRAPERY, Broadway price $6. At D. K. LALOR'S, 261 Greenwich-st.

$7 PER PAIR for LACE CURTAINS, Broadway price $10. At D. K. LALOR'S, No. 261 Greenwich-st., Between Robinson and Murray sts.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vessels, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 380 Broadway, New-York.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. 223 Fulton-st., basement.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

STATUARY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 25 and 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., Sig. G. P. Pandolfini's last and closing sale of beautiful statuary, works of art, &c., consisting of group of Shepherdess, Education, Venus after Canova, Madonna after Murillo, Fidelity, Innocence, &c.; large and splendid assortment of marble statuary under glass shades; Diana, group of the Three Graces, Comedy and Tragedy, Venus in shell, Four Seasons, Bacchus and Ariadne, Flemish Cupid, Venus after Jambolina; a great many other classical figures and groups, large assortment of agate Bardigilio, yellow Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman, Grecian and Hebe vases, from four inches to seven feet high, suitable for decorating parlors, drawing rooms, halls, mantels, &c.; antique card tables, with solid leaves, Pompeii and Herculaneum urns, flower vases, groups of animals, and a great many other fancy articles; also, Bohemian ware, China, &c. Sale without reserve. Purchasers, desirous of sending their goods out of the City can have them packed by a suitable person at a small expense. Also, a beautiful assortment of Bohemian vases, never before exhibited in this country.

TO CLOSE A TRUST.
On TUESDAY, May 26,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
PEREMPTORY SALE
of valuable Real Estate, by order of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DAVIS, Special Receiver.

About 600 lots to be sold, located between 102d and 137th sts., in the City of New-York, between the 9th and 2d avs., principally on the 5th and 6th avs.

Also, Monroe Hall, corner of Centre and Pearl sts., New-York.

Also, sundry lots between Atlantic and State sts., Brooklyn.

For maps and particulars, inquire of
S. DRAPER, Auctioneer, 26 Pine-st.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 220 Broadway.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 24, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, all the furniture, carpets, decorations, works of Art, &c.; also, a general assortment of table-ware, such as China dinner and tea sets, and complete set of silver service, tea urn, salvers, cut-glass ware, cutlery, spoons, forks, &c., contained in the first-class residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. A partial list from the catalogue is here subjoined:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, oak extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinets; together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobe, Psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely.

Daniel S. Hough, Auctioneer—Office 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION TO-MORROW, May 25, at 10½ A. M., from the five-story private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near London Terrace and 8th-av., a superb assortment of the finest kind of parlor and chamber household furniture, all in fine order. The subjoined list contains only a portion of the goods, viz:

DINING ROOMS—Carved walnut buffet, extension table, St. Nicholas dining and arm chairs, splendid mirrors, bronze gas fixtures, tapestry carpets, together with all the China and silver ware belonging to the house; cut-glass ware of every conceivable description; silver tea service, five pieces; large silver salver, caster, spoons and forks, liquor caster, with cut ruby bottles; cake baskets, &c.; ivory cutlery in sets, besides a large variety of unique table ornaments.

PARLOR—Carved rosewood suite, in crimson and maroon satin, solid rosewood centre and pier table, reception and recumbent chairs, solid rosewood corner and wall etagere, elegant French plate pier glass in gold frame, lady's escritoire lined with satinwood; velvet carpets and rugs, bronze gas figures, heavy embroidered lace window drapery, several very large and splendid bronzes; also paintings by eminent artists; also a fine variety of elegant Dresden China vases, Parian figures and mantel decorations; also one of Nunns & Fischer's splendid rosewood carved case, 7-octave pianos, nearly new, in perfect order, and fully warranted, stool and cover, music cabinets, &c., besides a host of other articles, which, to be appreciated, must be seen.

CHAMBERS—Tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedstead, with rich lace canopy, splendid hair mattresses, 40 to 60 pounds; bolsters and pillows, fine blankets and bedding; rosewood bureaus and commodes; China toilet sets, rosewood bookcase, fine engravings, elegant carved mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, mattresses, blankets, carpets, &c. Descriptive catalogues can be seen at the house only.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell, at public auction, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 86 West 11th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., all the rich and elegant household furniture contained in the above-named house, without the least reserve or regard to cost, all of which has been made to order, and has been used but a few months. This sale will be positive. The furniture is first-class rosewood, mahogany and oak, and is now in perfect order. The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.: In the parlors are three richly-carved rosewood suites, two in French brocade and one in green silk velvet; superior 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, richly carved, and of great depth and sweetness of tone, has been used only two months, with a written warrantee; rich etageres, marble tops, with mirror backs and doors; splendid pier and oval French plate mirrors; rosewood Turkish and reception chairs; rosewood centre and side tables, rosewood bookcases, elegant China vases, rich oil-paintings, rosewood escritoires, rich lace window curtains, rich English tapestry carpets, &c. The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every description, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Dining room Furniture—Oak extension table, oak dining chairs, oak buffet, French mirror, tapestry carpets, China dinner and tea sets, cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, silver ware, &c. Deposits will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

Herts & Moss, Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES, &c. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—HERTS & MOSS will sell on TUESDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5½ Pine st., by order of the Receiver, a large and valuable stock of Diamond Jewelry, comprising single-stone and cluster brilliant rings, pins, ear-rings, bracelets, &c., fine 18 carat gold jewelry in every variety; open-face and hunting-case gold watches, by Aent, Roskell, Jurgensen, French, Sewell, Cooper, Patek, and other celebrated makers. Also, a large stock of silver and plated ware, glass show cases, iron safes, &c. The sale will be peremptory, for cash. Goods will be on view and catalogues ready on Monday, May 24. We invite the particular attention of the trade to this sale, being the largest and handsomest stock of goods offered at auction this season.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—T. GOULDSMITH WILL sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) May 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., a large assortment of household furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, splendid parlor suites in satin brocade and velvet, French pier and mantel mirrors, French China and bisque vases, extension tables, dinner and tea sets, China, table cutlery, casters, spoons, &c.; also, rosewood, mahogany and oak bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, spring and hair mattresses, velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, and also the kitchen furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high [illegible] brick house and lot known as No. 138 [illegible], south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Courier and Enquirer, Daily News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.

BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway, TUESDAY, May 25, at 10½ o'clock, trade sale of 500 lots assorted hardware, cutlery, [illegible], planes, saws, &c. Also, cordage, twine, rope, [illegible], books; letter, post and cap paper; plated ware, &c., &c. For particulars, see *Courier* and *Express*. Also, for account of whom it may concern, a large lot of violin strings, red chalk, Scotch Ayr stone and [illegible] looking-glasses.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant pair of carriage horses, with harness, &c. The horses are blood bay, 16 hands high, perfectly kind and gentle in every respect, and very stylish. Harness nearly new, silver-plated, mounted by Trainor, and in perfect order. They are the property of a gentleman leaving the City, and will be sold without reserve.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express* and *Daily News*.

W. S. McIllvain, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. McILLVAIN will sell, THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

Wm. W. Shirley, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—By WM. W. SHIRLEY, on MONDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 22 Catherine-st., positive cash sale of a large stock, in lots, for retailers. No postponement, rain or shine, the owner declining the business.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, BRITANNIA WARE, &c.—BARTLETT & COWEN will sell, TUESDAY, May 25, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store No. 281 Pearl st., a large and valuable stock, in lots, for dealers and country merchants. Sale positive.

G. G. Horton, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—G. G. HORTON will sell, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at junction of 13th-st. and 4th-st., coach, and horses, and harness, property of the late Edward Dolan, deceased. By order of the Executors.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MAY 25—BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, at 1½ o'clock, P. M., at No. 27 Bond st., between Livingston and Schermerhorn sts., a general assortment of plain parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 8th-av., containing a very fine assortment of parlor, dining-room, library, bedroom and nursery furniture, of the latest styles and most exquisite carving, all made to order for the owner's use, and will be sold without any reserve, as the house is now to be let. It consists of superb carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, of various styles, covered in French satin and moquet; an excellent rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; etageres, with heavy plate-glass doors and backs—most expensively carved; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; corner stands, superb rosewood secretary bookcase, large pier glass, elegant lace and brocatel curtains, rich China vases, clocks, splendid Brussels carpets, together with a large assortment of French China and common crockery, glass ware, cutlery, silver ware, mahogany chairs, sofas, rockers, lounges, extension dining table, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture en suite, basement and kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Every article must be sold.

T. N. Cole, Auctioneer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE — HAGGARTY VS. B. H. LEEDS.—To be sold by auction, on TUESDAY, May 25, 1858, at 1 o'clock P. M., the judgment debt of $40,000, obtained in this case.
T. SMITH, Attorney, No. 28 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Grant letters of credit for Mercantile purposes. Also, circular letters of credit on all the principal towns and cities of

FRANCE,	GREAT BRITAIN,	IRELAND,
HOLLAND,	BELGIUM,	SPAIN,
PORTUGAL,	SWITZERLAND,	ITALY,
GERMANY,	RUSSIA,	SWEDEN.
	ALSO, ON	
ATHENS,	BEYROUT,	CONSTINOPLE,
JERUSALEM,	ALEXANDRIA,	CAIRO.
	&c., &c.	

Office in New-York, No. 8 Wall-st.

Bills on Paris at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CHARLES D. TROTT. GEORGE W. OGSTON.
TROTT & OGSTON,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND NOTE BROKERS,
No. 36 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Notes, &c., and negotiate Loans on commission.

REFERENCES:

A Belmont, Esq.,	Messrs N. L. & G. Griswold.
Messrs. Riggs & Co.,	J. R. Jaffray & Sons,
Cammann & Co.,	F. Cottenet & Atherton,
Barclay & Livingston,	F. & Victor Achelis.

Messrs. Bowens, Beeckman & Bradford, Jr.

JOHN B. MURRAY, BANKER,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN CO.'S BUILDING.

Orders from any part of the United States for the investment of money, purchase or sale of securities, collection of coupons, dividends, interest or rents, executed promptly. Remittances for sales and collections forwarded by the next mail in certificates of deposit payable at the Manhattan Bank, New-York. Securities bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

COLLECTIONS.

We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO. COLUMBUS, May 8, 1858.
[OFFICIAL.]

TEMPORARY LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO FOR $500,000.—Under authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (of which a copy is hereto subjoined,) the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that State will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio Transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of the 25th day of May inst., for the sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of Public Stocks of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1860, and for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the like Certificates of Stock, redeemable on the 1st day of March, 1861—all of which certificates will be payable at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, will be dated as of the 20th day of June next, and will bear interest from date until the maturity thereof, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi annually, on the 1st days of January and July of each year, at the same place.

No bid at less than par will be considered, and the successful bidder will be required to deposit to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, at the American Exchange Bank, five per cent. of the amount of his bid, or receipt of notice of the acceptance thereof, for which, if desired, a negotiable receipt will be issued, and the residue on the 20th day of June next, at which time and place the certificates will be ready for delivery. Interest at the rate of six per centum per annum will be allowed on the five per cent. thus deposited from the time of the deposit, which will be paid and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates.

The taxable property of the State now standing upon its grand duplicate exceeds eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, (which sum is a constantly increasing one,) so that the annual tax for three years of seven-twentieths of a mill on the dollar, levied by the act under which this loan is made and thereby pledged irrevocably for its payment, will yield before its maturity about the sum of two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole amount of the loan authorized by that act.

By its Constitution, which took effect in 1851, the State is absolutely prohibited from incurring any indebtedness which shall ever at any one time exceed in the aggregate seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, except for the specific purposes of "repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, defending the State in war, or redeeming its indebtedness" outstanding when the Constitution took effect. It also required the establishment of a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the indebtedness of the State, under the operation of which that indebtedness has been reduced from fifteen and a half millions in 1853 to somewhat less than fourteen millions at the present time.

Proposals for this loan will be addressed to the Commissioners of the Sinking-Fund of the State of Ohio, and will also be indorsed "Proposals for Ohio Temporary Loan."

F. M. WRIGHT, Auditor of State, } Commissioners of
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney Gen'l, } the Sink'g Fd of
A. P. RUSSELL, Sec'y of State, } the State of Ohio.

[No. 87.] AN ACT
Authorizing a Temporary Loan of $700,000.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be and they are hereby authorized to borrow upon the faith and credit of the State of Ohio, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, such sum of money not exceeding seven hundred thousand dollars, as may be necessary to pay appropriations made by this General Assembly; said loan to be repaid at such time and times, on or before the first day of March, 1861, and in such installments as the tax hereinafter levied may enable said Commissioners to meet.

SEC. 2. That said Commissioners be and they are hereby authorized to issue transferable certificates of indebtedness for the amount so borrowed, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars each, payable at the times agreed upon, as aforesaid, either at the Treasury in the City of Columbus, or at the Agency of the State in the City of New-York, as may be for the advantage of the State, which certificates shall bear interest payable semi annually, on the first day of January, and the first day of July in each year.

SEC. 3. That for the purpose of raising the money necessary to repay the amount borrowed under the provisions of this act, and the interest thereon, there be and is hereby levied a tax of seven-twentieths of one mill on the dollar of the taxable valuation of property on the grand duplicate of the State, for each of the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, the proceeds of which tax is hereby irrevocably pledged to the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.
WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
APRIL 12, 1858. President of the Senate.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the right to convert their present Stock into preferred shares will expire on the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay $2 50 on each share, and on or before the 30th day of June next a further payment of $2 50 will be required.

On the payment of $5 per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder anticipating the dates of payment, namely, May 31 and June 30, will be entitled to a discount on the sum paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum to those dates respectively.

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office. EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW YORK, May 12, 1858.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY, AT the office of the Company, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:

OSCAR COLES,	SAMUEL A. ROLLO,
DAVID R. STANFORD,	JAMES T. SANFORD,
HOBART FORD,	CALEB S. MARSHALL,
THOMAS M. SHEPARD,	ELIAS UNDERHILL,
JOSIAH J. ALLEN.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, OSCAR COLES was chosen President, and DAVID R. STANFORD Vice-President, unanimously.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURG GAS LIGHT CO., BROOKLYN, L. I., May 17, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for the election of seven Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, Savings Bank Building, corner 4th and South 3d sts., on MONDAY, June 7.

The polls to be opened from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until June 8. By order of the Board.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE,
No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1858.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the Secretary's Office, in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, June 22, next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and closed at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from May 23 until June 22. WM. F. STAUNTON, Sec'y.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, May 21.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Company will be closed at 2 P. M. on Monday, the 24th inst., till 10 A. M. on Tuesday, June 15, the day after the annual election of Directors.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE BOWERY BANK.—A final dividend of 20 per cent., and interest, on all the ascertained claims against the Bowery Bank, will be paid to the creditors on demand, at the office of the Receiver, No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, May 13, 1858.

$1,000—$10,000.—LOAN WANTED, ON IMproved farming lands in the vicinity of Ottawa, Ill. Title perfect; lands worth three times the amount of loan, and now renting at $5 per acre. Address S. L., box No. 118 *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.

Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent commission.

New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS

Of drafts and notes payable in any part of the United States, Canada or Europe. The proceeds will be discounted when desired on receipt of telegraphic advice of payment. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

This department is under the exclusive charge of Mr. J. W. BROWN, late with Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel.

NOTICE.—THE PEOPLE'S LOAN AND RELIEF COMPANY.—Books will be opened on the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., and to remain open during the day, at the office of ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the People's Loan and Relief Company, which subscriptions will be also received on the 7th day of said June, at the same place, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 4 o'clock P. M. By order of the Directors.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Governor pro. tem.
JAMES S. SLUYTER, Secretary pro. tem.
NEW YORK, May 20, 1858.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 63 Beaver-st., New-York.
J. VAN SCHAICK,
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY (MISSOURI) SEVEN per cent. Bonds for sale by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 108 Broadway, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after 20th day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.
A. BUCK, Cashier.

BANK NOTICES.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, May 19, 1858.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of June. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.

Life Insurance effected, and annuities and endowments negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STEREOTYPERS, PUBLISHERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The good-will, fixtures, and all the apparatus of the old-established Stereotype Foundry, owned and successfully carried on for many years by the late R. C. Valentine. The Foundry is fully supplied with type, all kinds required for carrying on the business in all its branches, and offers an opportunity rarely met with for any person desiring to continue the same. If not disposed of at private sale on or before the 17th June, the same will then be offered at public auction, by order of the administrators. For further particulars, inquire at the Foundry No. 83 Centre st., New-York, of THOS. W. RENNIE. S. D. ROBERTS, Administrator.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXtures of a Jewelry Store established over 6 years, situated in a good locality, and at present doing a good jobbing business. To a good watch and jobbing jeweler this is a chance seldom offered. Rent low. Satisfactory reasons given for selling, by applying on the premises No. 127 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to CHARLES GELHARDT, Bedford-av., corner of Gates av. A part of the cash can remain on good security.

TO HARDWARE MANUFACTURERS.—The undersigned would like to make an arrangement with one or more hardware manufacturers to act as agent for the sale of their goods. He has a fine location in this City for the transaction of such business, is in daily intercourse with the trade, and can give references of the best character as to integrity and capacity. Address J. W. G., Box 3,904, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED, $2,500.—A STOCK OF GOODS FOR a country store, in a first-rate location for business, to be sold on commission, or a share of the profit. Undoubted references and security given. Address D. A. C., No. 199 West-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING CO.

Extensive Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON FENCES, IRON BEDSTEADS and ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
No. 312 Broadway, New-York, near Pearl-st.

BARTLETT'S PATENT HOT AIR FURNACES, garden vases, cemetery urns, Russia iron and damaged tin. For sale by BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 380 Broadway.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery.
HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes. Superior, low price, desirable. Dépôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO., Corner of Broadway and Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's dépôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
A. MEHAFFEY, President.

COAL, $4 75.—I AM NOW DELIVERING THE best quality of Peach Orchard, Red Ash, Stove and Egg Coal, and the celebrated Ashland and Locust Mountain White Ash for ranges and furnaces, and Lump for foundry use, well screened at $4 75 per ton. Weight warranted or forfeit the coal, from my yard, corner 27th st. and 9th-av., or MACDONALD & LAWLER'S yard, No. 54 Worth st. JOHN MACDONALD.

RED ASH COAL, DISCHARGING.—LANDing a cargo of pure Red Ash, (Peach Orchard,) Egg and Stove sizes, of prime quality, and for sale at lowest market price, rescreened from yard, fifty cents per ton less from the boat. HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A HANDSOME CHESTnut colored horse, nearly 16 hands high, just in from the country; would make a good match for a carriage, or would do well for any work. Apply at Mr. SCOTT'S grocery, corner Lexington-av. and 24th st., in the basement.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15¼ HANDS HIGH; can trot his mile in 2m. 50s. Also, a black Scotch Pony, 44 inches high, warranted kind to saddle. Together with two small Jennies, perfectly kind to saddle and harness. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

SECOND-HAND COACHES FOR SALE CHEAP—One high-door, trimmed with drab cloth, in good order. Also, two with calash doors. Parties wishing to purchase, will please call at 70 and 72 Prince-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE, 14¾ HANDS high, sound and kind to harness and under the saddle. Apply of JOHN GLIDDEN, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.
First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$56

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships
NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKELPAUGH, Master,
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR......June 12	July 10.	July 14.
ARIEL..........July 10	Aug. 7.	Aug. 11.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the MAILS:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY........May 22	WEDNESDAY......June 9
SATURDAY........July 3	WEDNESDAY......July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$100 | Second Cabin..........$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst.

Steamers will ply between the Company's Dock at Jersey City and the *Persia* with the passengers, from noon till 2 o'clock P. M.

The AFRICA will sail 9th June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN—JUNE 30, 1858.—THE FIRST class, side-wheel steamer ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will sail from pier No. 37, North River.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
June 30, Aug. 25, Oct. 20.	July 24, Sept. 18, Nov. 17.

Main Saloon, $100; Forward Saloon, $60.

This ship has water-tight compartments, and for safety and comfort has no superior. Apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—PLEASANT EXCURSION.—Steamer LIBERTY leaves Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¾ A. M., and 1, 4, and 6½ P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and at 3 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare 10 cents.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.
FOR MELBOURNE.
FIRST SHIP TO SAIL—PASSAGE $75

The elegant A No. 1 clipper ship KITTY SIMPSON, 1,000 tons burden, CANFIELD, Commander, will be dispatched for Melbourne direct, on THURSDAY, June 10. Passage $75 and upwards. Being the first ship to sail, and having unsurpassed accommodations, passengers are requested to examine her at Pier No. 21, East River, (Fulton Ferry.) For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 10 Wall-st.

WEDDING-CARDS—NEW PARIS STYLES, just received. Wedding plate and pack cards, $2 50; visiting plate and pack cards, $1 50; at E. VERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane-st.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotripsy or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness,
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article, infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely vegetable extracts, may be taken at this season of the year, with the greatest benefit. Its well-known qualities in purifying the blood and for curing scrofulous and cutaneous eruptions, have induced many attempts to imitate this article. To prevent disappointment, and insure a satisfactory result, ask for "Sands' Sarsaparilla" and take no other. Prepared by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, and of general medicine, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lallemand's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No. 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours 8½ to 11 A. M., and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetizer, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere, to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical Pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—Wholesale and retail dépôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Office, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 52 Bleecker st., corner of Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 N. R., on SATURDAY, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, June 2. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line. Freight SIX CENTS per foot.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain BOWNS, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie. The fast and elegant steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, will leave foot of Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, Sundays excepted. Returning, will leave Rondout every morning at 5½; Poughkeepsie, 6¾, and Newburg at 7½, landing as above. Commencing Saturday, April 24.

FOR NORWALK—LANDING AT CITY ISLand, New Rochelle and Rocky Neck each way. The steamer CATILINE, Captain P. G. PECK, will leave from Roosevelt st., Pier No. 29, East River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 8:10, on the arrival of the Danbury train. Freight taken.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST AND SPLENdid sea steamers JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, can be chartered by fishing parties, military companies, Sunday schools, lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB ADLER and SOLOMON NEWBONER, plaintiffs, against H. — NEWMAN and — ELLAS, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 2 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand seven hundred and five dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest on one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three dollars and seventy-eight cents from April 9, 1857; on five hundred and eighty two dollars and ninety-one cents from August 4, 1857, and on two hundred and sixty-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents from the 3d day of March, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 27, 1858.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was on the 14th of April, 1858, filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. ap19-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION adopted by the trustees of the Rockwell Land Company at a meeting held on the 30th day of April, 1858, the shareholders in said association are hereby notified to meet at the office of Rockwell & Co., No. 44 Lasalle-st., Chicago, on the 23d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the final disposition of the property of said Company, and closing the affairs of the association; or, in case the said association be continued, to consider as to the amendment of the articles of the association in relation to the number of the trustees, the mode of their appointment, the number of shares into which the property of the association shall be divided, the form of the certificates, the time of holding the annual and other meetings of the members of the association, and the places of keeping the books of the Company and any other matter which may be presented to said meeting.
W. H. BROWN, }
J. B. F. RUSSELL, }
C. W. ROCKWELL, } Trustees.
J. A. ROCKWELL, }
DIXWELL LATHROP, }
Chicago, May 1, 1858.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JANE ANNA SATTERLEE, plaintiff, against JOHN B. HOLMES and ADA his wife, James H. Yates, Executor, &c., of the last will and testament of Andrew Yates, deceased, Asaph S. Hope, George B. Steele, Anthony Post, Dennis De Courcey and Anna Maria Holmes, defendants.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint of JANE ANNA SATTERLEE, plaintiff, which was filed in the Albany County Clerk's office, February 17, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Douw's Buildings, in the city of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.
my24-law6wM JAMES B. SANDERS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN D. MOORE, late of the County of Duval, in the State of Florida, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of HENRY CROSSMAN, No. 63 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1857.
HENRY CROSSMAN, } Executors.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN, }
d14—law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Duane-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1858.
ja4-law6mM* SAMUEL D. ADDISON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PARKER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, in 16th-st., near 3d-av., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated Nov. 24, 1857.
n30-law6mM* IRA A. KIMBALL, Jr., Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABEL G. BIRCH, late of Camberwell, Surrey, England, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 45 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next. Dated—New-York, March 13, 1858.
mh15-law6mM* DORMAN B. EATON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE CRANNA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 112 9th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 5, 1858.
ja11-law6mM* ABRAHAM J. POST, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Fire Department of the Board of Aldermen will meet, in Room No. 8 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the following subjects, viz:

On complaint of Thomas O'Brien, Foreman of Engine Company No. 3, against Rogan and Patrick Quigley, of said Company; and, also, relative to the affairs of the Company.

Petition of Owen Collins, of No. 200 Mott-st., for relief, having been injured by Hose Co. No. 61.

Remonstrance of Engine Company No. 32 against the action of the Fire Commissioners.

Petition of John Mackey, of Hose Company No. 3, to have a judgment of the Fire Commissioners in relation to him reversed.

Petition of Engine Company No. 44, to retain their old engine.

Petition of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9 for a new location, and the erection of a house thereon.

Petition to have the engine house removed from Harlem-square.

Remonstrance of Hose Company No. 45 against the disbanding of their Company.

All parties interested are requested to be present.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee.
JOHN LYNES, }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—CONFIRMING ASSESSMENTS.—The Committee on Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet, on THURSDAY next, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, at the office of the Deputy Tax Commissioner's officer, No. 32 Chamber, (basement,) to consider the following Assessment lists: Regulating curb and gutter, 6th-av., between 54th and 59th sts.; flagging, &c., Canal-st., at Nos. 77, 79 and 81; paving, regulating, flagging, setting curb and gutter, 7th-av., from 51st to 59th sts.; sewer in 13th st., to and through 12th st., between University-place and Broadway; sewer in 49th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.; filling sunken lots on 79th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; sewer in New Bowery, between Madison and James sts.

N. B.—Owners of property on the line of the above several improvements are particularly requested to appear before the Committee if they feel aggrieved by the assessment, or if the work has not been properly done, or if any charges are made or allowed which the ordinances did not authorize.
THOS. STEPHENS, } Committee
THOS. McSPEDON, } on
GEORGE STARR, } Assessments.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXES, OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet on MONDAY, May 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the office of the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, to take into consideration the following petitions for relief of tax, viz.: M. B. Mount, Wm. E. Burton, Emil Heinemann, W. E. & T. V. Gender, Geo. P. Dodd, Richard Tweed, Wyllis King, Edward Brown, Theodore F. Cheritree, M. W. Todd, G. Berenbrick, Thomas A. Rees, Herman Wolfe, Hugh Dolan, C. Gunkel, S. L. W. Bloodgood, Margaret L. Lawrence, Chas. Breuninghausen, Henry Beer, Wm. Walford, and F. Hartog.
J. BRADLEY, } Committee
THOS. STEPHENS, } on
WM. TUCKER, } Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—THE BROOKLYN Board of Sewer Commissioners will receive sealed proposals until the 15th day of June next, for building the sewers and all work appertaining thereto in drainage districts Nos. 1, 2 and 4, in the Ist, IIId, and VIth Wards, lying between Clark, Fulton, Atlantic and Court sts. and the East River. The above work will comprise 3,310 lineal feet of brick sewers; 5,320 feet of 18-inch, 3,420 feet of 15-inch, 19,540 feet of 12-inch, and 3,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less; with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

ALSO—The sewers in drainage districts Nos. 5, 6 and 7, in the XIIIth, XIVth and XIXth Wards, lying between North 2d, 10th, and Keap sts. and the East River, comprising 4,850 lineal feet of brick sewers, 5,950 feet of 18-inch, 7,425 feet of 15-inch, 27,900 feet of 12-inch, and 9,000 feet of 9-inch stone ware pipes, more or less, with the requisite street basins, man-holes and appurtenances complete.

The whole to be constructed agreeably to plans and specifications on file in the Engineer's office, Room No. 8 Halsey Building, No. 355 Fulton st., Brooklyn, where all further information on the subject may be obtained.

The proposals must be for each drainage district separately. JOHN H. PRENTICE, President.
Dated BROOKLYN, May 24, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XXIId Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., up to Thursday, June 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for heating the new school-house now being erected in 44th-st., in the XXIId Ward aforesaid, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JOHN O'KEEFE,
WILLIAM DEALING, Jr.,
PATRICK MURPHY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
EDWARD TIMPSON,
Building Committee of the XXIId Ward.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF HOARE, BURNS & DAILEY, is this day dissolved.

All persons having any claims or demands against us will please hand them in, and they will be paid on presentation at our office.
JOHN HOARE,
JOHN BURNS,
BROOKLYN, May 18, 1858. JOSEPH DAILEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of cut glass, under the firm of GOULD & HOARE, at the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company Works, Atlantic and State streets, Brooklyn.

Messrs. Burns & Dailey will continue with us, and conduct their departments of the business as heretofore.

With increased facilities, we can assure the customers of the old firm of promptness in the execution of orders, and superior workmanship, and solicit a continuance of their favors.
JOHN GOULD,
BROOKLYN, May 18. JOHN HOARE.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S LARGE SIZE Safes, in excellent order, for sale very cheap. Inquire of WILLIAM C. FORD, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, &c., for the several States and Territories, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, back room, New York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

WHITMONDAY AND THE GERMANS.

The Pfingstmontag Festival—The "Allgemeine Saengerbunde" and the "Unabhaengigen Gesangvereine" in conflict.

Wherever the German language is spoken, Whitmonday (Pfingstmontag) is the glorious day of the year—the opening of Spring, the rejoicing day, the festival of birds and flowers, and no Teutonic soul, in the Old or the New World, whether there be rain or sunshine, but will hail this morning with demonstrations of delight. To this festival, although it is German, every poetic soul, of whatever country, will bring its own vernal anticipations, and celebrate, if not in person, yet in spirit, the "bloom-day" (blumentag) of another year.

The "Saengerbundes" or Singerbands of the city, celebrate their anniversary to-day at Conrad's Yorkville Park, 90th street, East River. The various Companies will assemble at the headquarters, No. 156 Hester-street, at eight o'clock, A. M. Among the companies that will attend are the Social Turnverein, the Euphonia freier Maennerchor, the Germania, Helvetia, Harmonia, Liederkranz of Brooklyn; the Lorlei Maennerchor, the Mozartverein, the Rheinscher Saengerbund, the Williamsburg Saengerbund, the Jersey City Saengerbund, the Schillerbund, the Allemania, the Melomania, the Social-Reform Gesangverein, the Teutonia Maennerchor, the Uhlandbund, and the guests of the Lorley Gesangverein. Dodworth's Second Band will compose the orchestra. The concert will commence at two o'clock, P. M. Boats from the foot of Broome and Tenth streets, and the cars of the Second and Third avenues will convey Teutons and others to the Festplatz.

These German Spring Festivals, as our citizens are well aware, are not affairs of yesterday. They have been pleasant recreations, even for Americans, for many years past. We regret to chronicle the first disruption in the German ranks in connection with these *reunions*. It seems, however, that last year some dissatisfaction in respect to pecuniary settlement has caused a dissension, which has since opened into a chasm, and divided the Saengerbund into two bodies—those who cling by the old "Allgemeine Bund," and those who have united themselves to the Unabhaengigen (or independen) Gesangvereine. The latter meet to-day in Jones' Wood, between Sixty-sixth and Seventy-first streets, Second-avenue, and will be attended by the Bloomingdale Maennerchor, the Bloomingdale Liederkranz, the Concordia Maennerchor, the Hudson Saengerbund, the Mozart Maennerchor, the Melrose Liedertafel, the Manhattanville Maennerchor, the Union Maennerchor, and the Yorkville Maennerchor, besides the Washington Blues, commanded by Captain Falkner, and Washington Artillery, commanded by Captain Scheona.

Should the day be favorable, our German fellow-citizens have two good chances, therefore, for enjoyment. We will trust that the perpendicularity of their manhood, as they ride or walk homeward, will prove that lager beer is "not intoxicating."

Child Killed through the Ignorance of a Drug Clerk.—An inquest was held, on Saturday, at No. 6 Centre-street, upon the body of Mary Ford, an infant, who was killed by taking tincture of opium, (laudanum,) given by her mother, supposing that it was paregoric. The evidence in the case showed that John Rowes, a clerk in the drug store corner of Greenwich and Centre streets, gave the laudanum to the father of the child, instead of the paregoric that he ordered. The clerk, a young German, 23 years of age, it further appeared, had only been employed two weeks in the drug store, and that this was his first experience in the business. The Jury rendered a verdict that the child died from the effects of poison, and that the clerk was culpable. They also censured the proprietor of the store for allowing an inexperienced and incompetent clerk to dispense drugs. On the rendition of the verdict, Rowes was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Selling Sunday Newspapers.—The instructions issued to the Police to prohibit boys from crying Sunday papers through the streets has had a marked effect in abating the nuisance. The boys keep a close mouth when they see a policeman about. As a policeman is stationed in front of every church, the annoyance to which church-going people was subjected by the newsboys is almost entirely abated.

☞ **Simeon Draper** sells at auction, to-morrow, 600 lots of choice real estate up town and in Brooklyn, the property of the North American Banking Company, now winding up by the Receiver. The sale takes place at the Merchants' Exchange.

[Advertisement.]

A Card from Samuel Swan & Co.—To the Public.—The extraordinary course pursued by the rival managers of different lotteries to injure us, because our liberal and prompt manner of doing business has materially affected them, compels us to call special attention to the facts, which all who deal with us know already; that is, that our lotteries are legal; the managers and trustees honest and honorable men; that we have sold more prizes in the last twelve months than all other lotteries in the Union, and that they have been promptly cashed in all cases on presentation.

The effort to injure us is aimed not only at our business, by our rivals, but is also intended to act politically on one of our partners; and we assure our friends and the public that WITH OUR CONCERN ALL IS RIGHT, and this the legal investigation, which we shall urge to a hearing, will fully demonstrate. In the meantime, our business will be conducted as usual.

Samuel Swan & Co., Augusta, Ga.

P. S.—Any one doubting the responsibility of our firm, will find, upon inquiry at the Broadway Bank, of this City, that we have a balance of $50,000 to our credit, besides which, we are keeping bank accounts in six other cities in the United States.

[Advertisement.]

Sterling Amusement.—To-night a powerful Irish Historical Drama is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre entitled "Ban Oussel Dhu, or the Dark Lady of Doona." It has been gotten up regardless of expense, and will be well cast—Mr. H. A. Perry, Miss Denvil and all the favorites of the company. The new comic pantomime is also to be brought out entitled "Dame Trot and her Comical Cat," with Mr. G. L. Fox and the Carlo Family. "The Wild Boy of Bohemia, with Mr. E. Blanchard, will conclude the programme.

[Advertisement.]

"The Only Good Sauce."—So pronounced by gentlemen of acknowledged *goût*, prepared by Messrs. Lea & Perrins, under the name "Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce," and suitable for soups, fish, meats, game, gravies, curries, &c., imparting a most exquisite flavor, zest and piquancy. For sale by grocers and druggists generally. Beware of imitations. John Duncan & Sons, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents for the proprietors.

[Advertisement.]

Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly.—Approved by the New-York Academy of Medicine.—This elegant preparation is devoid of all offensive taste and retains all the properties of the oil in a most efficacious form.

E. Queru, Chemist, No. 135 4th-av.,
Penfold, Clay & Co., No. 4 Fletcher-st.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers and Tea-dealers and private families. Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson from 25c. to 40c. Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 60c. All other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb. boxes good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine at No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Professional prejudice dies hard, but the cures of dyspepsia, bilious disorders and dysentery, wrought by this unapproachable remedy, are breaking it down everywhere. The liberal-minded members of the faculty admit the value of the medicine. Well they may, for it shames the old treatment by its countless cures.

[Advertisement.]

The Tragedy of Tragedies.—"The Hillside Tragedy," at Barnum's Museum, is wonderfully popular. It is warmly applauded every night. Susan Denin grows more and more fascinating as *Rosalind Hubert*, at every performance. It is to be beautifully repeated this evening, and a piquant and new comedy produced this afternoon.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Gas fixtures, of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, the new Dr. Goddard Burner.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Hair that is Dry,

hard and stiff, may be subdued and made soft, by a single application of Burnett's Cocoaine, a compound of cocoanut oil, &c. For dressing the hair, and promoting its healthy growth, it is unrivaled. For sale by all druggists.

Brooklyn Circuit Court Calendar for this Day.—Nos. 76, 62, 92, 93, 95, 96, 116, 117, 119, 129, 131, 133, 136, 162, 164, 158, 159.

Newspapers and Books.—Speaking of newspapers, the New-York Times is "spreading itself" in an establishment such as no newspaper in this country has ever attained to before. Daily journalism is becoming the leading institution of the country—the power of the Press is every day making itself more than ever felt and acknowledged. The book market is rather depressed by the prosperity of the newspaper business; people read more newspapers and fewer books than ever before. The works now in progress of publication are mostly of a religious nature, for which the feeling of the hour promises a full sale. The religious meetings are still kept up with unabated vigor, though with less outward demonstration.—*New-York Correspondence Watertown Journal.*

Senator Sumner's departure for Europe—Letter to his Constituents.

Hon. Charles Sumner sailed again for Europe, in the *Vanderbilt*, on Saturday. The following letter, addressed to his constituents, explains the reasons of his departure:—

To the People of Massachusetts:

Two years have now passed since, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, I was suddenly made an invalid. Throughout this protracted period, amidst vicissitudes of debility, I seemed to be slowly regaining the health that had been taken from me, until I was encouraged to believe myself on the verge of perfect recovery.

But injuries so grave as those originally received by me are not readily repaired, and a recent relapse painfully admonishes me that, although enjoying many of the conditions of a prosperous convalescence, I am not yet beyond the necessity of caution. This has been confirmed by the physicians in Boston and Philadelphia, most familiar with my case, who, in concurrence with counsels previously given by medical authorities in Europe, have enjoined travel as best calculated to promote my restoration. Anxious to spare no effort for this end, so long deferred, I to-day sail for France.

To the generous people of Massachusetts, who have honored me with an important trust, and cheered me by so much sympathy, I wish to express the thanks which now palpitate in my bosom, while I say to them all collectively, as I would say to a friend, Fare well!

But these valedictory words would be imperfet, if I did not seize this occasion to declare what I have often said less publicly, that, had I originally foreseen the duration of my disability, I should at once have resigned my seat in the Senate, making way for a servant more fortunate than myself in the precious advantages of health. I did not do so, because, like other invalids, I lived in the belief that I was soon to be well, and was reluctant to renounce the opportunity of again exposing the hideous barbarism of slavery, now more than ever transfused into the National Government, infecting its whole policy, and degrading its whole character. Besides, I was often encouraged to feel that to every sincere lover of civilization my vacant chair was a perpetual speech.

CHARLES SUMNER.

On Board Steamer Vanderbilt,
New-York Harbor, May 22, 1858.

Serious Riot among the Coal-Miners—The Military Called Out.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Saturday.

Pottsville, Pa., May, 22.

The trouble among the miners of the Ashland coal district, near this place, has assumed a serious aspect. The workingmen struck for higher wages several days ago, alleging that, at the rate received, they could not support their familes. As their employers refused to make any concessions, the miners went off in a body to their collieries to obtain higher wages, or compel the workmen to make the strike a general one. They visited Wadesville and the collieries in that vicinity, and by threats and persuasion, induced the Miners to join them. Yesterday, the mob, now grown quite formidable, appeared at St. Clair, and by their violent demonstrations, stopped operations at Milnes', John's, Snyder's and other collieries. The Sheriff's Deputy was on the ground, but was unable to make any arrests, in consequence of the strength of the rioters.

A strong force was dispatched from Pottsville, this morning, to suppress the disorder, arrest the principals in the riot, and protect those men who wish to go to work. The Sheriff of Schuylkill County made a requisition upon the military, and the First Regiment of Volunteers, under the command of Col. Johnston, left for St. Clair at an early hour this morning.

Half-past Twelve P. M.—The military have returned, bringing with them the ringleaders of the riot. Upon the appearance of the soldiers at the scene of disturbance, the rioters saw that resistance was hopeless, and submitted immediately. Quiet has been restored.

The boatmen have held out during the week, and but little coal has been shipped by canal. The coal going forward is sent principally by those who own their own boats.

The stoppage of the boatmen has also stopped those collieries the proprietors of which shipped their coal principally by canal.

At Ashland all the collieries, we believe, with scarcely an exception, are stopped, and the idle hands took occasion to band together, with a view of causing a general stoppage among the hands of the region, and demand higher wages. This movement, however, has not been successful, except in a few instances, where intimidation has been resorted to, and will only last so long as the boatmen hold out. The situation of all classes is such, in this region, that they must work or starve, and the prudent portion prefer working, even at low wages, to standing idle—particularly at a time when not much more than one-half the coal that can be produced will be taken by the consumers.

Personal.

Mr. John Tyler, Jr., has written a letter to the Washington *Star* about his father. He says: "John Tyler, before he was President, never was a bankrupt. Besides paying, as surety for others, $40,000, the day never had been, from the day of his manhood, that he had not ample means always at hand to meet every obligation resting upon him. The real estate he now owns is but a transfer of the real estate he *then* owned; and the slave-property he now owns is the identical slave-property he *then* owned. True, both have largely increased in value, but what their value is, I shall not say, either to gratify public or private curiosity. Let it suffice to say, that he will die as he has lived—whether poor or rich—an honest man, and no man's debtor."

Governor Blacksnake, the celebrated Indian chief, is still living, and resides about six miles from Randolph, N. Y., on the Allegany Reservation. The Governor is 116 years of age; but it is understood that his exact age was not known by any one, not even himself. He is probably the oldest person living. He was a favorite of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary War, and has now a beautiful silver medal which was presented him by Washington.

Horrible Murder by Boys.—The murder of Hugh Downie, the drover, in St. Louis, last week, by three boys in a barber shop, is one of the most extraordinary instances of crime on record. It will be remembered that a few days ago the body of Downie was found in a cellar, bearing evidence of murder and robbery. A train of circumstances after a few days' investigation, were developed, which fastened suspicion upon three boys, Theodore Debold, Nicholas Trautwein, and Antone Leite, all of German parentage, and employed in a barber shop near where the murdered man was found. Theodore has been taken and has confessed his crime. The others are still at large. Theodore is about seventeen years of age, and has the appearance of being much younger. He says that Sunday night week, at nine o'clock, Downie was shaved in the shop. He then invited the boys out to take a drink. They drank with him and then induced him to reënter the shop to be shampooned. He did so, and Antone then drenched his hair in the fluid used for cleaning the head, and purposely let some drops fall into his eyes, thereby blinding him effectually. While this was going on, Nicholas took a halter which had been previously prepared for the purpose, put the noose around the neck of the victim, and drew it so tight that the very life was choked out of him in a few seconds. Theodore says he struggled but little, and gave but two short, nervous kicks before life was extinct. When the rope was put upon his neck, Antone took hold of his hands and kept them tight in his grasp. The boys had been led by the talk of their victim to think that he had much money upon his person, but they only realized $50 and a watch.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 22.

7,000 Ohio St. 6s	102⅛	450 Reading R.R. s10	45⅝
11,000 do	102½	650 do	45¾
9,000 Ten. State 6s,'90.	91	200 do s10	45¾
6,500 Vir. 6s	92¾	50 do b60	46
5,000 do	93	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	63½
19,000 Mis. State 6s	84⅛	5 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	30
3,000 Cal. State 7s	87¼	50 do	29½
1,000 Hud. Riv. R.3d M.	68	10 La Cr. & Mil. R.R.	8¾
5,000 Har. R. R. 2d M.	74½	35 do	9
500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	89½	155 M. S. & N. Ind.R.R.	24¼
6,000 La C.&M L G. B.	34	200 do b15	24¼
4,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d M.	46	100 do	24½
1,000 Mil. & Miss.Inc.B.	40	25 do b60	24¼
20 Bank of New-York	108	100 do b3	24½
16 Am. Ex. Bank	103½	50 do s30	24
40 Shoe & Leather Bk.	107½	100 do b60	24½
25 Park Bank	101¼	400 do	24
17 Metropolitan Bank	107⅞	25 do s10	24
20 Dela. & Hud. C. Co.	106	50 Mi So.&N Ia. p. St.	48½
50 do s15	105¾	5 Panama Railroad	109½
40 Pacific M. St. Co.	70	150 do	109¾
50 do b10	70	50 Illinois Central R.	89
100 N. Y. Cen. R.R. s10	85½	10 Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	93½
200 do s7	85⅝	200 Galena & Ch.R.opg.	89
200 do ....snw	85¾	10 Cleve. & Toledo R.	42¾
150 do	85⅝	50 do	43
150 do s10	85¾	100 Chi. & R.I. R. s30	75½
250 do b30	85¾	50 do b60	76
150 do b60	85¾	550 do	76
920 do	85¾	150 do b60	76¼
520 Erie Railroad	23⅛	200 do s30	75¾
264 do	23⅜	50 do s60	75½
100 do b30	23½	10 do ....p & c	76¼
150 do s10	23¼	50 do ....opg	76¼
50 Hudson R. R. ...b60	30½	12 C. B. & Quincy R.	75
100 do	30¼	15 Second-av. R.	75
150 do s30	30	100 Harlem R.R.	11¾
50 do c	30½	200 do	11½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$2,000 Sac. City 10s	50	50 People's Bank	100
2,000 Sac. City 10s	49⅞	40 LaCrosse & Mil	8¼
5,000 T. H. & A. R. 10s	40	17 Well's Far.&Co'sEx	82
3,000 N. I. R. (G. I.)7s	68¼	8 Am. Ex. Bank	103¾
4,000 LaC. & M. R. 7s	32	10 Mechanics Bank	117⅞
200 At. M. I. S. of '58	78½	15 Artisan's Bank	79⅞
10 Hanover Bank	86½	15 Niagara Fire In.Co.	149¾
9 Am Ex. Bank	103⅝	20 Lennox Fire In.Co.	101
50 Butch. & Dro. Bk	110½	50 LaC.&M. R. R. Co.	8¾
10 Bank of Yonkers	79¾	10 American Ex. Co.	82
10 Bank of Commerce	104		

SECOND BOARD.

8,000 Missouri State 6s	84½	100 Erie Railroad ...b30	23¾
1,000 Erie R R 2d mt bs	92¾	50 do b30	23½
1,000 L.C.&M.L.G.B b3	33¾	250 do	23½
4,000 do	33½	500 Reading Railroad	45½
25 Butch. & Drov. Bk	110½	50 Mich. Cen. R.R.	63¾
100 N. Jersey Zinc	5	150 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	23¾
50 Pacific M. S. Co. b30	70	150 M. S. & N. I. pf st.	48
50 do	69¾	50 Ill. Cen. R. R	88
100 Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	42¾	100 C. & R. I. R. s3 af op	76
150 N. Y. Central R. R.	85¾	120 do ....opg	76
25 do s10	85¾	150 do b60	76
5 do	86	100 do ....opg	75⅞
200 do s7	85⅝	15 La Crosse & Mil.R.	8¾
25 do	86¼	20 Mil. & Miss. R.R.	29½
50 do b50	86½	7 do	29
50 Hud. River R.R.	30		

Monday, May 24, A. M.

The Government borrowed THREE MILLIONS of dollars in Wall street, on Saturday, for one year, on Treasury Bills bearing 4½ ⅌ cent. per annum. The names of all the loaners have not yet transpired, but it is believed that the Bank of Commerce took the lead in the negotiation, and perhaps the largest proportion of the loan, and that of the incorporated institutions of the Street, the Bank of America, National, City, Seaman's Savings, and United States Trust Company, participated. About one sixth of the sum was taken up by the money brokers, Drexel & Co. $200,000, and Trevor about the same amount, and to this extent, these bills will probably come on the market again for resale. The large remainder was taken up as an inducement for the employment of part of the redundant deposits now lying with the banks and Savings and Trust Companies.

The inquiry from the Secretary of the Treasury as to what portion of the $3,000,000 of the original issue heretofore cancelled through the Custom-House, could be placed in this market by re-issue, at 12 months, at 4½ ⅌ cent., was received by Mr. Cisco, the Assistant Treasurer for New-York, in Saturday morning's mail. He immediately made up the list for the whole amount, and by 11 o'clock telegraphed for authority to confirm the sale. The Secretary responded by telegraph, and by 3 o'clock $1,100,000 in gold was deposited in the Sub-Treasury in exchange for the bills. Had the response been received an hour earlier, nearly the whole sum would have been lodged in the office, to save the two days' interest between Saturday and Monday. We know of no other market in this country where such an operation could have been consummated quite so promptly. It is not surprising, however, in the present state of the money market, that the liberal terms of the Government should have been taken up on the instant. We adhere to the opinion that the Secretary has been compelled, through certain combinations early in his negotiations, last Winter, between New-York and Washington money lenders, to pay too high a rate of interest upon Bills at all times, and under all pressures, receivable for Custom and other public dues. The result is partly to be attributed to the very temporary date of the Bills and the short notices for their award, which prevented competition from abroad. It remains to be seen whether the more permanent character of the $15,000,000 loan about to be authorized by Congress will fare better. In the event that the international peace is in no way disturbed, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that a 5 ⅌ cent. 10 or 15-year loan will command a liberal premium, both at home and abroad, placing the money at a cost to the Government of not over 4 ⅌ cent.

The visitation and search of American vessels in the Gulf, by British cruisers, have become so frequent, and in most instances seem so wholly unauthorized and unjustifiable, as to create some degree of concern in mercantile and financial circles. It is not supposed that any serious mischief toward the disturbance of the harmony of the two nations has yet been perpetrated, as every necessary explanation and apology from the British Government may reasonably be looked for. But the danger is that collisions, accidental or otherwise, of a less bloodless nature, may grow out of the indiscreet conduct of the subaltern naval officers of that power, who have been entrusted with the command of gun-boats or other armed vessels off the Coast of Cuba, to inflame the indignation of this country, as well as to arouse Government retaliation.

But it seems not improbable, after all, that these excrescences are but the prelude to the ultimate solution of the Cuba Question; and the opinion gains ground that Great Britain herself would not be averse to a speedy and final transfer of the Island to the United States. There is no surer means to this end, in the opinion of parties here likely to understand the political as well as commercial bearings of the question, than the suppression of the Slave-trade, as now carried on between the coast of Africa and Cuba, *with the knowledge and tacit assent af the vice-regal authority at Havana*, and to the enormous pecuniary gain of the Captain-General, *and of the Queen's exchequer at Madrid*. There is no reasonable price that our Government could offer for the Island to compensate for the vast annuities which this traffic, as now shamelessly conducted, afford to the Queen of Spain and her great favorites, among the grandees of the State, who are alternately rewarded, almost year by year, with the Captain-Generalship of Cuba. And there is no secret service fund which the Congress of a Republican people, jealous of the irresponsible or secret use of large diplomatic subsidies, could be induced to vote, to enable the Administration to quiet the opposition near the Spanish Court, to the sale of Cuba, as long as numberless slave merchants are found ready and more than willing to run the British and American blockade of the slave mart of Africa, and to pay down such sums twice-told, for the privilege they now enjoy, of entering into *limited partnership*, with the Queen's viceroy at Havana. The question will therefore have to be solved in some other way. If the Slave-trade, as now carried on in a way to scandalize all the enlightened nations engaged in attempting its suppression, cannot be arrested, simply because winked at and directly participated in by the Spanish authorities, while the constant hazard is run of disturbing the harmony of two great commercial powers like Great Britain and the United States, a demand must be made upon the Queen's Government, by both these Powers, to sell the Island to the United States, and to pay off its mortgages to the British people. And the restrictive and prohibitive character of the ordinary commerce of these countries with Cuba *as sellers*, and the oppressive taxation which they are thus compelled to submit to *as buyers*, will enforce the justice of the charge, while the arrest of the slave traffic will plead its humanity.

A writer in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Saturday, signing himself "Peter Scriber," (understood to be Mr. Charles Augustus Davis, merchant,) suggests, on this question, the possibility of a French protectorate to prevent the seizure of Cuba, resting his argument on the family alliance of Napoleon with Spain, and a latent hostility to Great Britain.) There is scarcely plausibility in this idea. In the first place, no seizure is intended; and in the second, it is not in the power of the French Emperor, moral or material, to arrest the commercial necessity of some new disposition of Cuba, on the political plea that the dignity of Spain must not be invaded, nor her importance among the States of Europe diminished by the loss of Cuba. He has no present interest in the question, except the indirect and common one, of enforcing reciprocal exchanges where the commerce of the world is now shackled, and suppressing the slave-traffic where it is carried on under the most disgusting and disgraceful (though vice-regal) auspices. The direct and primary interests involved are the peculiar concern of the United States, as the near neighbor and largest *buying* customer of the Island—though virtually inhibited as a *seller*—and of Great Britain, as its creditor or mortgagee.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week amounted, in the Import entry of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,704,966, as against $2,723,745 same week last May. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounted to $833,161, as against $1,625,573 the corresponding week last season. The Export of Specie, direct, was $532,862, including $438,000 by the *Vanderbilt* for Havre on Saturday. And there was also shipped from Boston for New-York account, by the Cunarder, on Wednesday last, $400,000. The same week last Spring the Specie shipments were $353,167 direct, and $1,066,000 *via* Boston. The Specie balances in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $5,566,316, as against $5,853,550 at the close of the previous week. The disbursements were large up to Saturday, when $1,100,000 went into the office in exchange for Treasury Bills, but, of these disbursements, $700,000 was transferred in Gold to St. Louis and Norfolk. The various movements of the week show an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,345,000, and as the last official average was a declining one, it is probable the statement to be made up this afternoon will show all of this difference. But as the same total then stood as high as $34,730,728, and general trade keeps dull, and the Stock Exchange rather inactive, the decrease is not felt on the Money Market. The export demand for Bullion during the week was a little short of a million of dollars. This week the demand for the *Persia* on Wednesday, will be governed by the course that Exchange on London may take this morning. The rates on Saturday were ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. below the usual specie standard. The shipment for French account will be less than half a million of dollars. Money loans, at call, rule quite cheap, without much activity in demand, 4 ⅌ cent. being the more general rate than 5 ⅌ cent. to the brokers. Short mercantile bills, strictly first-class, have also been sold at very favorable rates; 30@60 days to run at 3½@4 ⅌ cent., and for longer paper, there is a good demand at 5@6 ⅌ cent. London bills 109⅜@109⅞ ⅌ cent.; Paris f5.13¾@f5.12½ to the dollar.

The Custom-House returns of the Trade at this port for ten months of the current Treasury year, which we published early in May, make the Imports of Foreign Goods from the 1st of July, 1857, to the 1st of May inst.

1857, to the 1st of May inst.	$141,015,000
Add three weeks in May	7,567,940
Total to date	$148,582,940
Against same time, 1857	199,654,352
Decrease since July 1, 1857	$51,071,412

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign articles reëxported	$54,846,000
Add three weeks in May	3,205,239
Total to date	$58,051,239
Against same date, 1857	73,914,148
Decrease since July 1, 1857	$15,862,909

The same tables make the Export of Specie

direct from New-York, to the 1st of May	$31,936,000
Add three weeks in May	1,357,622
Total to date	$33,293,622
Against same time, 1857	33,773,463
Decrease to date	$479,841

The receipts of Specie from California and from Foreign States, at New-York, from July 1,

1857, to date, are	$39,615,307
To same date, 1857	37,264,064
Increase to date	$2,351,233

The transactions at the Sub-Treasury on Saturday amounted to;

Receipts, all sources	$1,198,453
Payments	274,655
Balance at close	5,566,316

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	88⅞@85⅛@85⅝
New-York and Erie	24⅞@23⅛@23⅛
Reading	47⅛@45⅛@45½
Rock Island	78⅛@75@76
Michigan Southern	25¾@23¾@23¾
Preferred	51@49@48
Illinois Central	90¼@89⅛@89
Panama	110@109⅛@109¾
Pacific Mail	69¾@71@69¾
Hudson	32@30⅛@30
Galena	89¾@89¾@89
Missouris	85@84⅛@84⅛
Virginias	92¾@93@93
Tennessees	90¼@90¾@91
La Crosse Land Grants	32@34⅛@33⅛

On the early dealings of the week, the market was fairly supported at about the rates of Saturday week, but with very little speculative activity on any part of the list. On Thursday, evidences of weakness appeared, both in the diminished orders at the Board from outside parties, and in a somewhat general disposition among the Brokers to have prices fall off, in the hope of infusing more life into the dealings, if not attracting outside attention. The same feeling obtained on Friday, with a more decided decline on the prominent Stocks, and although this brought forward some orders the next day for New-York Central, Rock Island, &c., and a recovery of ½@1 ⅌ cent. in prices at the early session of the Board, the market relapsed on Saturday afternoon into a dull temper, prices leaving off rather dull than otherwise. No one undertakes to account very logically for this inactive state of things at a season usually characterized by stock speculations, and with money facilities unusually easy and tempting; but the absence of decided outside orders beyond some investment purchases, from day to day, in State, and a few other dividend stocks, and the absence also of decided inside competition on large contract lines, between *Bull* and *Bear*, are facts generally conceded on the Street. Within a day or two it is not improbable that the feeling of apprehension in regard to the Gulf difficulties may have contributed to the general dullness. Yet the prevailing temper in money as well as in stock circles appears to be one of apathy rather than distrust. There may be, and probably are, unsatisfied doubts with some parties as to the course and profitable results of general trade through the approaching Summer and Fall, and with others, in regard to the railway traffic through the same months, against low prices for the produce of the West, but these doubts are unmixed with dissatisfaction at the progress of recovery from the late crisis, which has certainly been both financially and materially encouraging.

Messrs. Le Huray & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants and the Interior Exchanges as follows.

	Buying.	Selling
160 acre warrants	89	92
120 acre warrants	82	85
80 acre warrants	90	92
40 acre warrants	105	110
United States Treasury Notes	¼	15-100

Bank Notes.	Dis.	Bank Notes.	Dis.
New-York State	—@ ¼	Mobile	—@1
New-England	—@ ⅛	Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana	—@ ⅝
East New-Jersey	—@ ⅛	Indiana Free	—@1¼
West New-Jersey	—@ ¼	Missouri	—@ ¾
Philadelphia	—@1-10	Michigan	—@1
Penn. Country	—@ ⅝	Illinois and Wisconsin	—@1
Baltimore	—@ ⅛	Tennessee Old	—@2¼
Maryland	—@ ⅜	Tennessee Free	—@3
Virginia Old	—@ ½	Canada	—@ ⅜
Virginia Free	—@ ⅝	Phila. Checks	—@1-10
North Carolina	—@ ⅞	Baltimore Checks	—@1-10
S. Carolina and Georgia	⅞@1	Boston Checks	—@1-10
New Orleans	⅜@ ¾		

The quotations for Land Warrants, as corrected by Morse & Brother, No. 15 Wall-street, are as follows:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
40 Acres	105	40 Acres	110
80 Acres	89	80 Acres	92
120 Acres	82	120 Acres	85
160 Acres	89	160 Acres	92

A letter from London, received by the *Niagara*, says of the progress of the Ocean Telegraph:

"It appears that, in the course of about a fortnight or three weeks, an experiment will be made by running the cable out from the coast of Ireland, a distance of about 600 miles, so as to reach the greatest depth that will have to be encountered and to test the general completeness of the machinery. The final starting of the expedition, it is hoped, will take place about the 10th of June, in order that the midpoint of the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Ireland, may be reached on the 15th of June. At that period there will, in those latitudes, be only about four hours of night; and as a full moon will lend her aid, there will absolutely be no interval of darkness throughout the entire operations."

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday reports of the Coal trade of the week:

"The quantity sent by Railroad this week is 37,863 07—by Canal, 6,299 12—for the week, 44,162 19 tons. The Railroad has increased only 4,052 10 tons, while the Canal has fallen off 13,221 14 tons, owing to the turn-out by the boatmen. Coal, *via* the Delaware and Hudson Canal, has reached tide. The first reports of the Delaware and Hudson and Pennsylvania Coal Companies, will be found in our columns.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill—Railroad	31,600	37,863
Schuylkill—Canal	29,285	6,300
Lehigh—Railroad	9,355	9,794
Lehigh—Canal	29,365	22,458
Delaware & Hudson Co	5,350	8,127
Pennsylvania Coal Co	7,985	15,087
Scranton, South	8,975	11,325
Total	121,925	110,954

Showing a decrease of only 10,971 tons for the week compared with last year, with nearly the whole trade of the Canal cut off, and but little increase by Railroad. Thinking persons, by examining the above statement, can observe what prospect there is for much improvement in the early part of the season, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the trade from this region, by turn-outs and combinations, is only building up the other regions, and diminishing the trade of our own. What we lose *now* cannot be made up hereafter. The agents for the sale of Lehigh Coal inform us that they have ceased taking large orders for Stove Coal, and that the price has been advanced 25 cents a ton for this size They are fortunate if they can get it.

The contract for supplying the New-York Almshouse with 12,000 tons of Coal, we learn, was taken at $3 89 ⅌ ton, delivered, by C. A. Heckscher, of New-York. This is a very low figure. Mr. H., however, owns a large number of boats, and is not entirely dependent on the price of freight."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday week, reports of the money and exchange affairs in that market as follows:

"The week closes on a somewhat lessened demand for Money, and a corresponding eagerness to invest in good long paper at 10 ⅌ cent. Several transactions were consummated at this rate, and the tendency is toward a further reduction. The Banks are buying strong Fall paper at 9 ⅌ cent., and the competition likely to arise in this way, after the large exchange balances shall have receded, will put this class of signatures down to 8 ⅌ cent. While there is no doubt of this, it is equally probable that the rate for long-dated names will be maintained, for a time at least, within the range of present figures. There is no short paper offering in the street.

The Exchange market to-day was rather heavy. Some first class Sterling brought 109¼ and 109 for a good signature. There was also a sale at 108¾, and drafts with documentary evidence at 107½. Francs range from f.5.22½@f.5.17½. Sixty-day bills on New-York have receded to 1⅛@1¼ ⅌ cent. discount for prime and good names. Other sales were made at 1⅜@1½, and some on Boston at 1⅝. Sight is heavy at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, and sales cannot be made freely unless at a further concession. The Banks check over the counter at par, but the demand is slack."

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.		Specie.	
	May 15.	May 8.	May 15.	May 8.
Citizens' Bank	3,417,143	3,450,554	1,971,819	2,000,807
Canal Bank	944,782	1,073,742	1,122,049	1,250,399
Louisiana	2,379,283	2,488,681	2,325,676	2,189,092
Louisiana State	3,500,118	3,676,603	2,579,196	2,587,381
Mech. & Trad.	801,879	4[illegible]3,268	379,643	518,741
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,290,505	1,2[illegible]6,537	564,229	516,834
Southern Bank	188,563	186,403	173,228	286,586
Union Bank	987,670	1,086,609	464,931	463,897
Bk. of J. Robb	288,275	268,827	260,893	193,863
Crescent City	1,060,181	1,065,589	231,895	183,741
Bank of America	490,002	467,622	405,116	424,689
Total	14,958,401	15,459,435	10,478,675	10,615,530
	Decrease	$501,034	Decrease	$136,855

Banks.	Circulation.		Deposits.	
	May 15.	May 8.	May 15.	May 8.
Citizens' Bank	2,558,369	2,555,125	3,356,901	3,356,151
Canal Bank	748,790	769,045	936,787	935,676
Louisiana	863,844	869,364	3,903,480	3,666,181
Louisiana State	1,751,895	1,789,655	4,333,094	4,483,406
Mech. & Traders'	210,545	207,875	714,869	831,970
Bk. of N. Orleans	438,420	437,705	885,617	862,781
Southern Bank	186,905	177,595	248,731	286,643
Union Bank	554,155	553,855	813,820	746,729
Bank of J. Robb.	335,630	328,525	403,453	343,471
Crescent City	143,935	154,510	317,808	313,723
Bank of America	179,650	180,175	550,822	560,398
Total	7,972,599	8,023,429	18,465,382	16,386,529
	Decrease	$50,830	Increase	$78,853

Banks.	Exchange.		Due Dist. Banks.	
	May 15.	May 8.	May 15.	May 8.
Citizens' Bank	1,827,779	1,829,877	308,085	195,117
Canal Bank	1,615,637	1,531,837	108,189	109,403
Louisiana	2,063,763	1,962,737	585,068	446,903
Louisiana State	1,150,831	1,211,676	243,488	186,669
Mech & Traders	495,576	487,355	34,267	29,520
Bk. New-Orleans	540,008	569,970	64,583	53,013
Southern Bank	876,312	795,372	—	—
Union Bank	443,213	342,586	42,481	58,076
Bank of J. Robb	287,780	299,948	31,910	18,990
Crescent City	69,328	93,695	11,609	14,497
Bank of America	18,024	34,795	—	—
Total	9,418,151	9,159,848	1,429,660	1,112,188
	Increase	$258,303	Increase	$317,472

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, May 22—6 P. M.

Flour without change; sales, 14,000 bbls. at $3 62 for Superfine Indiana; $3 95@$4 for Extra do. and Michigan; $4 37@$4 75 for favorite brands. Wheat steady; sales 22,000 bushels, at 71c. for Milwaukee Club; 86c.@87c. for White Indiana. Corn better: sales 20,000 bushels prime Illinois, at 54c.@55c. Oats unchanged; sales 5,000 bushels at 32c.@32½c. Whisky unchanged; sales 100 bbls., at 19c.@19½c. Freights unchanged; Wheat 13c. to New-York.

Oswego, Saturday, 22—6 P. M.

Flour unchanged. Wheat dull—sales 4,000 bushels at 72½c. for Chicago Spring, including 700 bushels Milwaukee Club at 79½c.; Corn without material change—sales 5,000 bushels at 58½c. for Indiana and 62½c. for Illinois River. *Canal Freights* dull and drooping. *Lake Imports* unimportant. *Canal Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 30,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 25,000 bushels Rye; 6,000 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, May 22—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat declined ½c. Sales at 61½c. Corn firm; Oats steady at 26c. *Shipments to Buffalo*—no Flour or Wheat; 45,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—No Flour; 16,000 bushels Wheat; 54,000 bushels Corn. *Receipts*—1,200 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bushels Wheat; 24,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Saturday, May 22—6 P. M.

Cotton—Sales to-day 4,500 bales at irregular prices. Flour buoyant, at $3 25@$3 87½. Lard, in kegs, 13¼c.@13½c., and in barrels, 11⅝c.@11¾c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.@7-16d.

Baltimore, Saturday, May 22.

Flour steady. White Wheat $1 10@$1 30. Corn dull and declined; white, 61c.@63c.; yellow, 68c.@69c. Whisky dull. Provisions active. Bulk Shoulders held at 6¼c.@6c½.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 22.

Flour steady, but quiet: sales 3,000 bbls. at $4 25@$4 37½. Wheat dull; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 25 Corn firm; sales 5,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. Whisky firm.

Charleston, Friday, May 21.

The sales of Cotton to-day were 1,800 bales, the prices showing an advance of ⅛c. on Middling Fair, and unchanged rates for the lower descriptions.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 22.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania fives, 89½; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 12⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For	Date.
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 29
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 29
Austria	New-York	Southampton	June 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	June 2

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	May 12
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 13
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 16
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	May 29
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 2
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	June 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 5

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—R. P. Morgan, J. D. Bartholomew, B. Rice, J. Rice, J. Aldridge, J. Richards, J. F. Goodson, J. Rogers, J. P. Underhill, J. Halsey, Miss H. Green, Mrs. Dayres, Miss Va. Riddich, Miss M. Riddich, Miss Disosway, B. B. Ward and lady, J. Hersman, James Irwin and servant, James Scott, Mrs. L. M. Barny, Miss M. Andrews, D. McNamara, N. W. Wilson, Mrs. Garrison, Dr. Thurmar, lady and 2 daughters, Mr. Wheeler, Miss I. Smith, Miss J. Davis, J. J. Kelly, lady and child, A. Venor, A. Walker, A. K. Parker, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Nashville, for Charleston—Miss McGarock, Miss Lindsley, Dr. Lindsley, Henry Meigs, Jr., Charles J. Clinch, P. Whitehouse, E. Cooper Dederer, Miss Mary V. Hall, Mrs. Jones and child, B. S. Bryan, lady and 2 children, Geo. Bancroft, Mrs. MacLean, R. H. House and lady, Jno. L. Gager, T. C. Whitmore, D. A. Campbell, S. S. Jackson, D. Williams, and 5 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool—Mr. Paton Chares, M. T. Torricelli, Wm. Osborn, Jas. Bowher, Wm. Jenkins, Mr. Heard, Jas. Quinlan, M. Carroll, E. H. Carver, Jas. Clark, W. Buchanan, Robt. Lyle, C. E. Parker, W. C. Power, Kirkham & Son, R. C. Wade, Henry Trent, S. M. Sargent, Wm. Cavanagh, M. Morris, Mrs., two Misses and Mr. McDowell, Mr. Hodson and lady, D. W. Nulting, Miss B. Carroll, Miss B. O'Donnell, A. Antougt, Miss M. Morgan, Miss J. Armstrong, Miss E. Cahill, John Smith, Miss Power, Mrs. Packham, Misses Murphy, Prandy Jackel, Mr. Harrick, Mr. Hall, Miss K. Dalton, Miss M. Galway, the Rev. Jas. Largan, the Rev. P. O'Reilly, P. O'Brien, M. Carroll, W. Hannan, Mr. Webster, James Keen.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—J. H. Heath, J. C. Appleby, Mrs. N. C. Barton, M. Henrickson, John Wesley, R. Mutimeer, J. G. Oldner and lady, J. O. Jillingsworth, Geo. Wigand, M. Littlefield, E. Lacoutiere, jr., J. B. Wood, C. H. Upton, Louis Blogg, J. C. Larkin, W. H. Carpenter, Roscoe Cole and lady, G. H. Vernon and lady, Mr. M. J. Wade, Miss A. Hunt, B. C. Boscke, and 24 steerage passengers.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. W. R. Symons and servant, Miss Buell, Mrs. Swift, Miss Fanny Comstock, Miss Whitton, Miss Kate Hunter, Miss Hunt, Mrs. D. Belden, Mrs. Bennett, Miss Myers, Mr. Green and lady, Mr. Mansfield and lady, Jno. R. Bacon, G. A. Arnoux, D. Spencer, L. Symons, Dr. C. A. Stiles, D. W. Bennett, W. F. Sans, A. W. Shirdy, O. H. Draper, H. N. Aldrich, Sheldon Collins, and 44 in the steerage.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—Carlos L. Van Hotten, Mrs. James Simanet, Dr. Blas Valleuena, lady and daughter, A. Romier.

In ship Confidence, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Bosemus, Miss Bosemus, Mr. Folger, and 22 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 35	Sun sets	7 18	Moon sets	2 37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 55	Gov. Island	5 44	Hell Gate	7 6

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 22

Cleared.

Steamships Memphis, Watson, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell & Son; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, H. Ludlum.

Barks Peter Demill, Hoey, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Thos. Bayne (Br.,) Cummings, Halifax, C. J. Brockway.

Brig H. Matthews, Cheney, Portland, H. D. Brockman & Co.; Ulrich, Von Hutten, (Pruss.,) Kraft, Gloucester, Eng., Funk & Meinke; Caroline, (Neap.,) Russo, Glasgow; Speedway, Thompson, Mayaguez, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Lydia Ann, Voorhis, Richmond, Merrill & Abbott; Princess, Lovell, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Wm. Staples, Mason, Fall River, master; Hanover, Eayres, Rio Hache, Abrahes, Almenda & Co.; Amelia, Marvel, Norfolk, Van Brunt & Slaght; Velma, Treworgy, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; J. P. Taylor, Haines, St. John, N. B.; M. Morton, Penny, Baracoa, Thos. Gilmartin; W. S. Burroughs, (3 masted,) Jenks, Savannah, Dunham & Dimon; J. W. Faulklin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Arus, (Br.,) Carlisle, Monckton, D. R. De Wolff; R. Post, Collum, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard.

Sloop M. E. Bayles, Davis, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Steamer Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell & Son. Thursday, 8½ P. M., Hatteras bearing S. W., exchanged signals with steamship Marion, bound to Charleston.

Bark Constitution, (Brem.,) Laner, Santos, Brazil, and Portsmouth, Eng., March 22, with coffee and rosewood to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark John Howe, (of Belfast, Me.,) ——, Sagua la Grande May 10, with sugar and molasses to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig S. G. Adams, (of Camden, Me.,) Drisko, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with brigs Jessie Raynes and Naiad, for New-York. Has had light easterly weather most of the passage.

Brig Henry Mathews, Cheney, Rondout, for Portland, Me.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of St. George, Me.,) Long, Jacksonville E. F., 8 ds., with lumber to J. W. Elwell & Co. 20th inst., Absecom bearing W. 10 miles, passed the head of a mast, and the end of a mainboom projecting about 10 feet above the water and apparently attached to a sunken schooner.

Brig Geo. Washington, Seaver, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. R. C. Russell, Lynch, Virginia 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. J. K. Stoneback, Risley, North Carolina 7 ds., with shingles to Wright & Co.

Schr. E. A. Conkling, Loper, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Westover, (of Dennis,) Nickerson, Havana May 9, with sugar, &c., to master.

Schr. Isaac Toucey, Gould, Elizabeth City, for Providence.

Schr. Saxon, McDonough, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. C. Homer, Homer, Bangor, via Bridgeport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Hamor, (of Eden,) Hopkins, Guayama, P. R., 20 ds., with molasses to Galwey, Casado & Telier—vessel to master. May 10, lat. 27 42, lon. 71 48, passed the wreck of brig P. Pharis, (of Philadelphia,) water logged, dismasted and abandoned; had been apparently a long time in that situation.

Schr. Arcola, (of Staten Island,) Carson, Matanzas 8½ ds., with fruit to C. Ackerly. May 16, lat. 31 20, lon. —, passed the wreck of a clipper ship, dismasted and abandoned; had part of her stern gone, and apparently had been burnt; was painted black.

Schr. Manchester, Chichester, Richmond 6 ds., with flour, &c., to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Schr. Frances, English, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Clark, Calais, 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Gibson, Virginia 5 ds., oysters.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Locke, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. S. Rockhill, Mathias, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Westwind, Burnett, Georgetown, D. C., 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Larukah, Brown, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Jane, Baskell, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Almira, Watson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Brave, Carson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Velma, Treworgy, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ariel, Treworgy, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Otronto, Hammond, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop S. Butler, Roff, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Planet, Soper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Arrived....Sunday, May 23.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool May 22, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Richmond, &c., with mdse. to Henry Ludlam. May 23, 8 A. M., off Chincoteague, signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond.

Ship Wellington, Prindle, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass May 5 with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. May 7, 8 P. M., in lat. 25 10, lon. 85 30, saw a large ship on fire, cotton loaded; lay by her till daylight 11th inst. Tortugas bearing S. W., passed ship Martin Luther standing N. W.; 16th, lat. 30 27, lon. 79 23 passed a wreck partly broken up, lumber loaded; 17th, in lat. 33 45, lon. 77, passed part of another wreck.

Ship Globe, (of New-Orleans,) Baker, New-Orleans April 28, with tobacco, bd. to Cadiz, put into this port for repairs, having on the 17th inst., in lat. 36 47, lon. 69 50, at 4 A. M., sprung a leak, and after sounding the pumps found three feet of water in the hold; she at present leaks about 11 inches per hour; when the leak was first discovered the weather was quite moderate.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool 33 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Is detained at Quarantine.

Ship Confidence, Sears, New-Orleans May 5, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Far West, Bennett, New-Orleans and the Bar May 4, with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Bark James W. Paige, (of Boston,) Baker, Sombrero April 28, via St. Thomas 6th inst., with guano to James Phillips & Co. May 6, George Morrison, a seaman, of the Isle of Man, was lost overboard.

Bark Roanoke, Skerry, Rio Janeiro April 8, with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. Sld. in co. with bark Blue Wing, for Baltimore, also bark Creole, of and for Baltimore; parted co. in lat. 21 N., May 8.

Bark Ilva, Foster, Maracaibo May 4, with coffee, hemp, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Kezia, (Br.,) (of Belfast,) McIntyre, Sunderland April 2, and Portsmouth 12, with coal to order—vessel to H. & F. W. Myer.

Brig Adeline Sprague, (of Boston,) Smith, Seville April 11, and San Lucas 15th, with cork, &c., to Giro, Francia & Co. Has had light baffling winds the whole passage.

Brig Capella, (of Providence,) Head, St. Johns, P. R., May 6, with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Chanceford, Coon, Portsmouth, Va., 4 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. F. F. Randolph, Hazleton, Alexandria 3 ds.

Schr. Ann, Cole, City Point 5 ds., with mdse. to Jas. Hunter & Co.

Schr. George F. Brown, Duhes, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. E. C. Felter, (3-masted,) Arnold, Charleston, 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. Has been 5 ds north of Hatteras.

Schr. Mahlon Betts, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Godfrey, New Orleans, via Delaware 17 ds., with sugar and cotton to master.

Schr. Hamilton, Hopkins, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with with mdse. to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. W. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, 6 ds., with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, Handly, Newbern, N. C., via Hatteras 3 ds., where she has been ashore, with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce. 16th inst., off Cape Henry, lost jibboom.

Schr. Flardome, Brown, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Cyclone, (of New Bedford,) Dall, Laguna April 29, with logwood to Tappan & Schubrick.

Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Chamberlain, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Mist, Dissosway, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to master.

Schr. Gen. Marion, Davis, Baltimore, 4 ds., with corn for Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. Matt Bedell, Penfield, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Kate Brigham, (3-masted,) Curtis, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. James Miller, Miner, Apalachicola May 8, with mdse. to Ralph Post.

Schr. Medal Platt, Ireland, New-Haven 5 ds., with naval stores to Dellner & Potter.

Schr. Susan Canon, McKee, Baltimore 4 ds., with cocoa nuts to John McKee.

Schr. L. Waterbura, Hazleton, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal to E. Cunard. 14th inst., in the Potomac River, during a squall from the N. W., lost mainsail.

Schr. Leoradia, Small, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Ropes.

Schr. Newport, Jones, Berlin, with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Edward Slade, Baker, Washington, D. C., 3 ds.

Schr. E. H. Manchester, from Charleston.

Schr. J. T. Brady, Hall, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Caroline Anderson, Burke, Alexandria, coal.

Schr. Banvard, Green, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Silliman, Clum, Alexandria, with coal.

Schr. Oneida, Soper, Virginia, wood.

Schr. S. C. Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore, 3 ds., coal.

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., coal.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. S. F. Brewer, Williams, Virginia 2 ds., corn.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Woodmanson, Virginia 2 ds., wood.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Edmonds, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. Three Sisters, Quinlan, Virginia 2 ds.

Schr. R. A. Wood, Cramer, Georgetown, with coal.

Steamer Piedmont, Powell, Baltimore 60 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Charles Osgood, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Wamsutta, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia with mdse. to T. Perkins.

Steamer Caledonia, Gager, Baltimore 43 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

WIND—During the day, from S. S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Southampton and Havre; Alabama, Schenck, for Savannah; Nashville, Murray, for Charleston; Memphis, Watson, for Charleston; Huntsville, Post Savannah. Ship Mary Carson, Williams, for St. George. Bark Norumbega, Saunders, for Galveston.

Memoranda.

The ship Northern Crown, previously reported as having put into Rio Janeiro, encountered a severe hurricane on the 5th and 6th of March, in about lat. 33 N., lon. 30 W., lost three topsails, four suits of topgallant sails, foremast badly sprung, fore and main topgallant masts and main masthead split, bowsprit cap and maintop cap carried away, cross-trees started, forward house and storehouse and all the windows and doors carried away, and the ship leaking very badly; will have to discharge cargo, and will have to strip and newly copper, also have a new foremast and other spars, &c.

Capt. Head, of brig Capella, arrived yesterday from St. John, P. R., reports, the French mail steamer from Cadiz for Havana, put into St. Johns, having broken her shaft. She had been 9 days under canvas, and would probably send to England for a new one.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, May 21—Arr. brig John Freeman, from Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22—Arr. ship Asof, Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Cyclone—ship, May 2, lat. 49 N., lon. 6 10.

Neptune—ship, stg. S. E., April 25.

New World—ship, May 6, off Tuskar.

Eliza Morrison—ship, from Apalachicola for Liverpool, April 7, lat. 33 lon. 79 30.

Grand Dutchess—ship, (of Boston,) from New-York for Liverpool, April 19, lat. 38 55, lon. 70 10.

J. S. Parson—ship, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, March 29, 45 miles E. of Sandkey Lt.

James Bailey—brig, of New-York, May 12, in sight of Orange Keys.

Kit Carson—ship, from San Francisco for Melbourne.

Laura Gertrude—schr., of and for New-York, for Mobile, May 12, 12 ds out.

Norsman—ship, of Boston, May 5, lat. 34 34, lon. 55 00.

Morning Star—Am. Missionary brig, Dec. 2, on the Equator, lon. 17 E.

Picayune—ship, from New-Orleans for St. Petersburg, 10 ds., April 9, lat. 32 16, lon. 70 25.

Rockaway—ship, from New-Orleans for Alicante, April 6, lat. 33 10, lon. 66.

Valetta—bark, of and from Boston for Cape of Good Hope, 20 ds. out, April 25, lat. 6 30 S., lon. 34 30.

Yankee Ranger—ship, from Sourabaya for orders, April 21, lat. 37 19 N., lon. 35 48 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguna, April 29, bark Lexington, Thatcher, for New-York in 7 ds.; brig Palestine, (of Plymouth,) Rogers, for Marseilles next day.

At St. Johns, P. R., May 6, bark Amazon, Kerwin, from St. Thomas, just arr.; brig P. R. Kirkland, Knight, for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Horace Bell, do., do.

THE CURRENCY.

Just published, the second edition of "AN INQUIRY INTO THE LAWS WHICH REGULATE THE CIRCULATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH," with an elaborate supplementary review of the late Financial crisis. By JOHN MASON, Esq.

A work of astonishing power.—*London Circular to Bankers.*

Published by WILEY & HALSTEAD, No. 351 Broadway, New-York.

Price one dollar.
Orders received by all Booksellers.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse or lady's maid; would prefer the country; would have no objection to travel with a family. Apply for two days at No. 90 Monroe-st.